The Literary Digest

Vol. XXVII., No. 3. Whole No. 691. NEW YORK, JULY 18, 1903. Price per Copy, 10c

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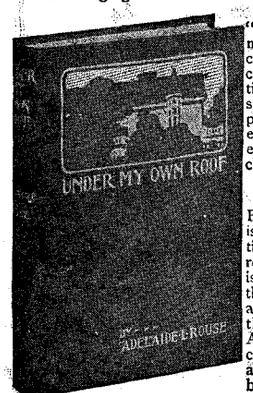

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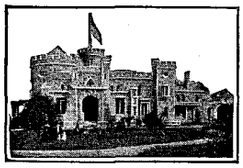

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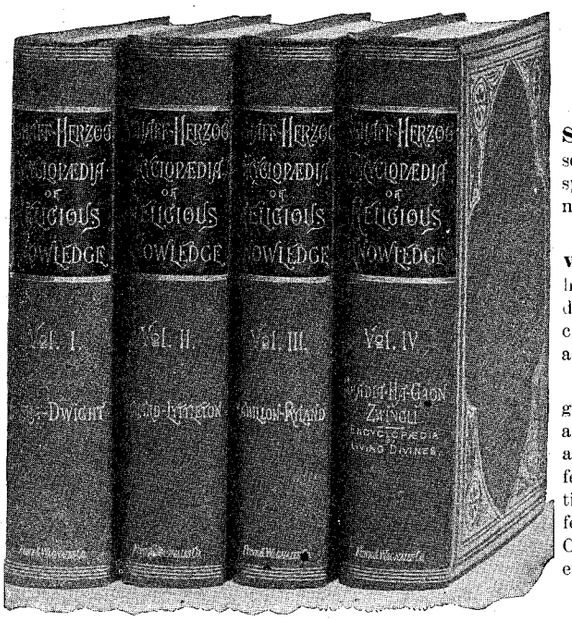

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE PASSING OF LEO XIII.

JUDGING from the interest evinced by the American press in the illness of Pope Leo XIII., there can be no doubt that the papacy is still a great religious, social, and political force in the world. On the merely personal side, the character of the venerable occupant of the Vatican would seem to have attracted the affectionate regard not only of the Roman Catholic Church but of all Christendom. As the New York *Evening Post* remarks:

"None of the valiant old men of his generation—neither Gladstone nor Bismarck—made such a wonderful impression as has the latest of the popes. It may indeed be doubted if any of those who had before worn what Dante calls the *gran manto* of the papacy ever succeeded in captivating the imagination of the civilized world in the way of Leo the aged. At ninety he was able to astonish even a Frenchman, the painter Benjamin Constant, by the brilliancy of his intellect. Yet with serene poise and strength he pressed on for three years more to his jubilee, retaining for twenty-five years that papal power which, it was supposed, was given for only a short period to a feeble old man in 1878. Leo XIII.'s tenacity and vigor in old age make one credit the stories about that other strenuous nonagenarian of Italy, Dandolo."

But it is, of course, as the official head of the Roman Catholic Church, "the most remarkable organization of any kind the world has ever known," and as the shepherd of upward of 250,000,000 souls, that Pope Leo has won his world-wide distinction. "None will question his greatness," says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "just as none can question his essential goodness, and the world has made no mistake in recognizing him — quite aside from any question of religion—as one of its greatest men in the centuries in which he was called upon to affect the affairs which fell to his charge." The Boston *Transcript* endeavors to estimate the real significance of Pope Leo's public policy as follows:

"Leo XIII. succeeded Pius IX. at a time when the papacy seemed on the verge of a swift decline. The Italian Government had been for eight years in possession of Rome as the capital of Italy. It was backed by the Italian people, who have always regarded Rome as their capital, despite protests of popes and councils that it was the capital of the Pope as a temporal prince. . . . With Italy, in the political sense of the term, he did not make peace, but he did not make war. With other Powers he kept on friendly terms to an extent that occasioned criticism among the extremists in clerical circles.

"The ultramontanes would have had Leo go far and fast, whereas fair and smoothly was his motto. In fact, Pope Leo's policy of working for the good of the papacy with civil governments has been the distinguishing characteristic of the court of the Vatican almost from the beginning of his tenure of power. It has been peculiarly emphasized in the case of France, where the Pope not only refused to throw the influence of the Church against the republic, but declared that he was for peace with the existing Government of France. Wisely did the Pope realize that the time of Hildebrands had gone by; that clerics who undertook to overawe civil governments were inviting their own humiliation, and that the sentiment of citizenship resents the intrusion of the priest in the domain of politics. Even 'the law of associations,' much as it must have tried the Pope's patience, did not draw from him any declaration at all satisfactory to that element of the French clericals who desire to see the Church openly arrayed against the republic.

"The temperance and tactfulness of the Pope were again illustrated in his dealings with our own Government on 'the friar question' in the Philippines. He did not commit himself at the outset and to the end that the friars were and had been blameless as a body; and he coincided, in his subsequent action, with the sentiment that American priests should be given the prestige of the Vatican's approval in an American possession. The Pope thus succeeded in preserving his prestige without committing himself to the doctrine that the friars could do no wrong. He was dealing with a great Protestant Power, and he acted in as friendly a way as tho the people of the United States gave him their spiritual allegiance. . . . . .

"Emphatically the papacy has been strengthened in his long reign; and the papacy is a fact that always has in it the potentiality of great power. From 'the scientific standpoint' the papacy seems an anachronism, but that is the standpoint of very few of the myriads of men who follow any branch of the Christian faith. The spiritual strength of the Church of Rome lies in the unhesitating readiness with which it replies to the questions that trouble the soul of man. It answers 'Yes' or 'No'; not 'perhaps' or 'possibly.' Its voice is that of authority, and the Pope is the head of the Church of Rome. Macaulay's vision of the New Zealander who shall find London ruined and the papacy flourishing was no mere rhetoric, but was founded on knowledge of how earnestly and at the same time skilfully the Church of Rome addresses itself to the 'complaining millions of men' to whom 'the scientific faith' brings no comfort."

The New York *World* says:

"Leo XIII. at the age of ninety-four and in the shadow of death reading the 'Ars Poetica' of Horace, while Europe and America are turned to the Vatican to catch the latest news of the dying Pope, presents a picture so unusual, so different from all popular conceptions of the ruler of the most powerful church in Christendom as to compel attention and suggest revision of many notions of the papacy heretofore held as fixed by many who consider themselves intelligent and well-informed. . . . . .

"The well-balanced physical, moral, intellectual, and spiritual man—that and an iron will and indomitable energy make this extraordinary man, nearly one hundred years old, a striking illustration to the world of the higher type of human excellence. That such a man, with the consciousness, humble as it may be in ex-

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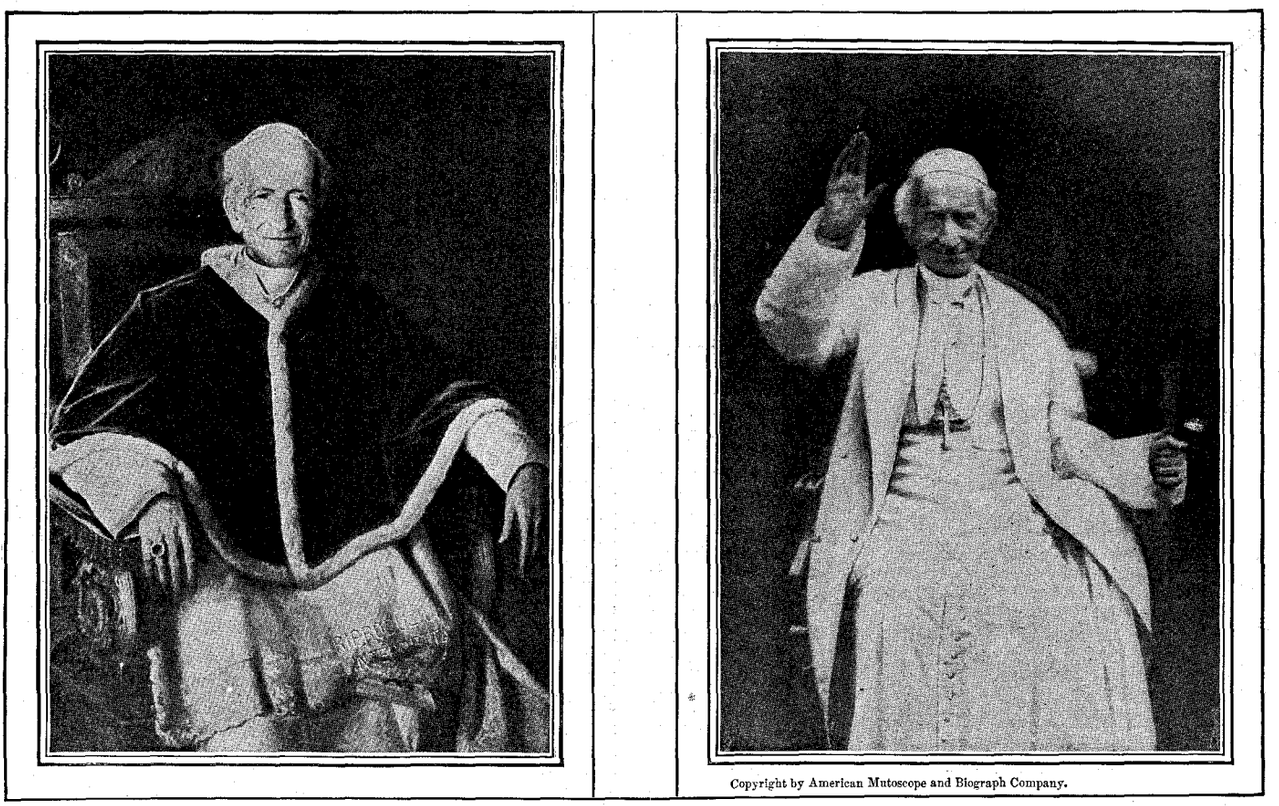

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CHARACTERISTIC PHOTOGRAPHS OF POPE LEO.

pression, that he has played well his great part on the world stage, careless of self and ready at any time to make his exit, should find solace, tho in the shadow of the beyond, in reading the works of one pronounced even by the austere Wordsworth as—

> Above all rivals fit
> To win the palm of gaiety and wit—

is not, after all, so surprising. Innocent cheerfulness is not only one of the best solvents of age, but it is also a promoter of longevity, through imparting an equableness of temper pleasing and grateful as the shade in noontide heat. Ready to depart upon his journey at a moment's notice, Leo XIII. is harassed by no anxious thoughts of all he soon in the course of nature will have to quit, and he is equally calm and confident of his destination. In these circumstances, like a traveler waiting for the starting of his train from the station, he despatches messages, talks to friends, and at odd moments picks up a favorite volume and enjoys again, for perhaps the hundredth time, one of the authors with whom for a long and studious lifetime he has enjoyed a delightful intimacy. It is a pleasant and inspiring picture on the whole, even tho with something of inevitable somberness, the world has been looking upon in the Vatican the past week."

AMERICAN VIEWS OF THE ANGLO-FRENCH RAPPROCHEMENT.

PRESIDENT LOUBET'S visit to England, following closely upon King Edward's visit to France, is regarded in this country as an event of good augury for the peace of nations and for human liberty and progress. "It is by far the most important, socially and politically, of all the calls which have been made by one head of a great state upon another in the past year or two," remarks the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. The same paper goes on to say:

"In the wars of Europe from the time of the Norman conquest until the Crimean conflict, England and France usually were on opposite sides. They were for many years on opposite sides in the wars of India and America. The alliance of France with England in the war of 1854-56 against Russia was a fine stroke of politics for Louis Napoleon. By diverting the attention of the French people from troubles at home to glory abroad, the Anglo-French feud from Crecy to Waterloo was forgotten and the French usurper's tenure of power was lengthened.

"When President Loubet landed at Dover yesterday he brought a closer *rapprochement* between France and England than had been seen since the passage of the Alma and the attack on Sebastopol. Many times in the half-century which separates the Crimean war from to-day the allies of that conflict have seemed to be on the eve of war one against the other, but a collision in each case was happily averted. In Asia and Africa they have been rivals in recent years, notwithstanding the marvelous freedom from serious controversies between the Powers in the partitioning of the latter continent. Moreover, the Franco-Russian alliance which was entered into half a dozen years ago seemed for a time to be a menace to England.

"But sanity has characterized the republic in most of its foreign politics as in its strictly domestic concerns. President Loubet has proven to be a wise and progressive executive. As has been fitting, some of France's best statesmen and diplomats have been selected during the recent days of the republic for the British mission. England all along has had some of its strongest and most popular men at the court of Paris. Those two countries have especially potent reasons for the preservation of the peace with each other. The visit of a head of the French state to England is a rare spectacle. It is a fine tribute not only to the good sense of the French republic and its executive, but also to the personal popularity and progressiveness of Edward VII. These are epochal days in the annals of France and England."

In some quarters it is assumed that President Loubet's visit indicates a tendency on the part of France to alienate herself from Russia and to cooperate with England. "It ought to be plain," thinks the New York *Times*, "that the interests of the French people and their prosperity will be better observed by drawing near to England than by drawing near to Russia, an autocratic and military Power, with which they have very little in common. . . . The United States would view with great satisfaction a new dual alliance in Europe." The Chicago *Evening Post*, however, takes the view that the importance of such international visits is apt to be exaggerated. "Of late especially," it says, "these amenities have been almost common and by no means necessarily imply even the least modification in political relations."

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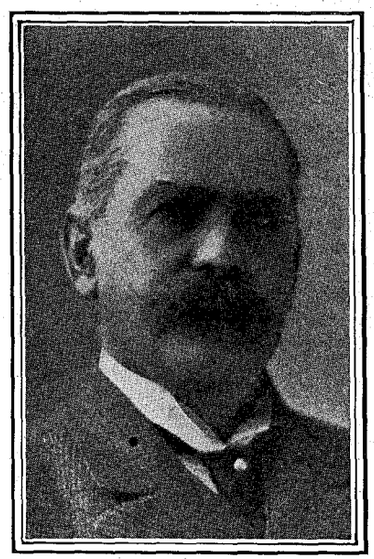
HAS THE PRESIDENT MADE A DIPLOMATIC BLUNDER?

THE feeling is expressed in many newspapers that diplomatic relations between this country and Russia have been severely strained by the President's course of action in regard to the Jewish petition of protest against the Kishineff massacre. It seems to be admitted that there has been a difference of opinion between Mr. Roosevelt and Secretary Hay in regard to the whole matter, and in some quarters the President is charged with vacillation and "bad statesmanship." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) says:

"Mr. Hay, according to the impression received by all close observers in Washington, was not in favor of the step which the President has taken regarding the Hebrew petition. . . . In his answer to the Hebrew delegation which visited him at the State Department on June 15, Secretary Hay offered remarks which can be interpreted in no way other than as deprecating official action. 'You will have observed,' he said, 'that no civilized Government in the world has yet taken official action—this consideration alone would bid us to proceed with care. The Czar of Russia is entitled to our respect, not merely as the ruler of a great and friendly nation, but as a man whose personal character is even more elevated than his exalted station. We should not be justified in assuming that this enlightened sovereign, who has given so many proofs of his devotion to peace and religious tolerance, has not done and is not doing all that lies in his power to put a stop to these atrocities, to punish the guilty, whether they belong to the ignorant populace or to high official circles, and to prevent the recurrence of the outrages which have so shocked humanity.' Now the petition to the Czar . . . does assume, substantially, that the Czar needs to be reminded of his duty, and of his obligation to punish the guilty and prevent the recurrence of the outrages. Secretary Hay said we should not make that assumption—at least, that our Government, as a Government, would not be justified in working on a hypothesis so offensive to a friendly sovereign. . . . .

"The conclusion one is forced to, regardless of the expediency or the inexpediency of the President's course, is that he has for the first time rejected the advice of his Secretary of State in an important matter of foreign policy. Hitherto Mr. Roosevelt had understood the desire of the Republican party that our foreign relations should be left in the hands of Mr. McKinley's chosen foreign minister, and he had respected the desire. The time has evidently come, however, when, fresh from his popular triumphs on the Western tour, and with his nomination assured, Mr. Roosevelt must personally run the State Department as well as the other branches of his Administration. The young Kaiser did not hesitate to retire the old Chancellor, Bismarck; and why should Mr. Roosevelt longer submit entirely to the guidance of Mr. Hay? That this is the situation the evidence strongly affirms."



COUNT CASSINI, RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES,

Whose return to Russia at this time is regarded as significant.

The situation has been still further complicated by the publication, on July 2, of what is regarded as "an extraordinary semi-official statement," which is said to have been authorized by President Roosevelt, at Oyster Bay, without consultation with Secretary Hay, who was at Newport. This statement censures Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, for attempts to convey, though the press, the impression that Russia would refuse to receive the Jewish petition, and goes on to say:

"It seems somewhat strange, to say the least, that the Russian Government should choose this particular method of making a statement to the American people at the very time when, by methods which are certainly the reverse of friendly to the United States, it has sought to make China join in breaking its plighted faith to all the Powers as to the open door in Manchuria and has endeavored to bar our people from access to the Manchurian trade."

The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) remarks that the words quoted "may be perfectly true, but are not at all pertinent to the Kishineff incident." Rather they "suggest the bunching of Russian ill-doings, whether they concern us or not, to stimulate a popular dislike of Russia." And the Chicago *News* (Ind.) says: "To Americans who have thought that American diplomacy was nothing if not straightforward, this sort of retaliation is rather astonishing, and they are not prepared to say they like it." The New

ONE LITTLE MATCH MAY FIRE THE WHOLE BUNCH.
—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

ST. PETERSBURG NEWS PAPER BULLETIN BOARD
LYNCHING IN DELAWARE U.S.A ALL THE HORRIBLE DETAILS
U.S. KISHINEFF PETITION
CZAR OF RUSSIA
ROYAL TEAR VASE

CZAR—"Excuse me, I'm too busy weeping over this Delaware affair."
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

CARTOON VIEWS OF THE RUSSIAN DIPLOMATIC SITUATION.

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York *Sun* (Rep.) deems it "almost incredible" that the President is responsible for "this disquieting performance." Later reports, however, would seem to indicate that Mr. Roosevelt has abandoned any disposition to associate the Manchurian question with the Kishineff incident. And Secretary Hay emphatically declares that he has no intention of retiring from the Cabinet. Says the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.):

"Secretary Hay's contradiction of the rumor that he was about to retire from the Cabinet of President Roosevelt must have been received with relief and gratitude by all who have watched the Secretary's official career. . . . That the State Department should have maintained so high and continuous a tradition, in spite of the changes and chances of our politics, is one of the many wonders of our political history. But it is simple justice to Mr. Hay to say that he has not only maintained but has elevated this tradition. Within his time the department has had entirely new and very complicated questions with which to deal. Every one of them has been adequately met and dealt with, insomuch that the credit of American diplomacy throughout the world stands higher now than it has ever stood before. Mr. Hay's description of our foreign policy as based on 'the Golden Rule and the Monroe Doctrine' has been recognized and accepted not only at home but also abroad. Especially with a President of the generous impulsiveness of Mr. Roosevelt is the balance-wheel provided by the Secretary of State needful almost to the point of being indispensable. Informed and considerate Americans have come to regard the Secretary of State as eminently 'a safe counselor in the affairs of this nation.' They would learn, not merely with regret but with alarm, that he meant to retire from the Cabinet. They learn with relief that he has no such intention."

OUR "BARBAROUS" FOURTH OF JULY.

"THERE is no blinking the fact that, in American cities, the annual celebration of the Fourth of July has degenerated into an annual nuisance—a carnival of hoodlumism instead of a festival of patriotism." This sentiment is voiced by the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, and is echoed by newspapers all over the country. "The prevailing fashion of celebrating Independence Day," remarks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "is barbarous. There isn't a particle of common sense or fitness in it. It would have some meaning in China or perhaps in Central Africa. In other matters we are past the firecracker and the tom-tom stage of civilization. How long do we propose to linger there in this?" The Chicago *Tribune*, which makes a specialty of collecting statistics of crime and casualties, has published an estimate of the dead and wounded caused by the havoc of Fourth of July celebrations. The record this year shows that 52 persons were killed and 3,665 injured. The loss of property by fire amounted to $400,625. Says the New York *Evening Post*:

"It appears that the celebration this year was of an exceptionally destructive character. The classification of accidents makes a strong case against the toy pistol, which injured 559 persons, but shows that gunpowder as it is used in home-made bombs and fireworks is a still greater source of danger, claiming 768 victims. Firearms, carelessly handled, injured 562 persons, probably as many as are hurt in hunting accidents during an entire year. Skyrockets caused 206 injuries, cannon 319, and runaways 81, while 'fireworks,' unclassified, brought disaster to no less than 1,170. Evidently the efforts made in many places to secure a more quiet and dignified observance of the anniversary did not meet with conspicuous success."

The New York *Tribune* comments:

"American independence was the most precious thing ever secured by this nation. It deserves all possible remembrance and fitting commemoration. But it is not fitting that the celebration should cost more than did the thing itself. Yet we suppose there were few battles in the Revolutionary War more costly, in the consumption of money, in the destruction of property, and in the loss of limb and life than was yesterday's celebration; and it would not be rash to reckon that the aggregate of losses in Fourth of July celebrations during the century and more has been greater than that in all the battles of the Revolution. Such a record may to some unthinking ones denote a high degree of patriotic ardor. To the judicious mind it rather denotes a low degree of patriotic common sense."

The Springfield *Republican* is leading a newspaper crusade against Fourth of July "perversion," and offers some definite suggestions for a saner and more appropriate celebration of the day. It proposes to limit the "carnival of noise" to the morning hours, between four and nine, and to allow the pleasure-giving fireworks—"the rockets, the candles, the brilliant bursting bombs"—to have right of way in the evening. The afternoon, suggests *The Republican*, might be devoted to suitable sports and patriotic exercises. *Leslie's Weekly* (New York) says:

"The reform needed here is a return to the old-fashioned method of observance, with patriotic oratory, music, processions, and other features designed to make the day a happy and memorable one, as well as to awaken in the minds of young and old a deep

"THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH."
—*The Seattle Times.*

UNCLE SAM—"It was wu'th it, b'gosh."
—*The New York World.*

FOURTH OF JULY CARICATURES.

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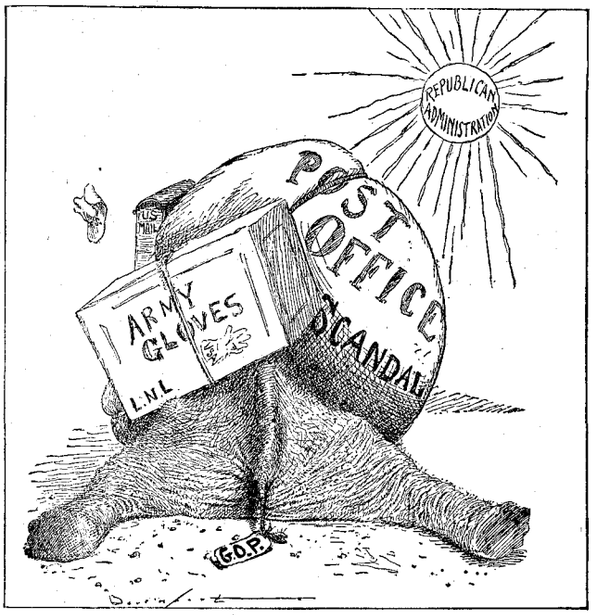
"Dishonesty is the greatest crime against the nation a man can commit."—Roosevelt's Fourth of July speech.
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*



People should be careful how they burden animals in hot weather.
—*The New York American.*

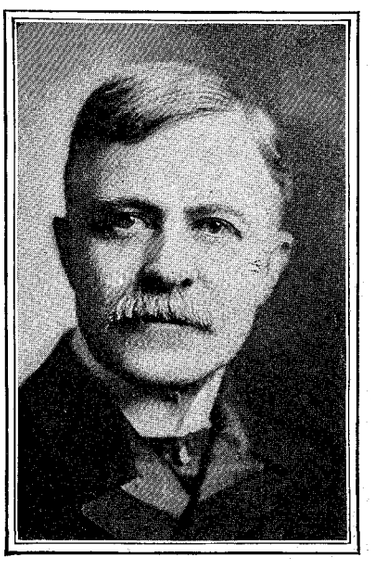
CARTOONS OF THE POSTAL SCANDAL.

and genuine love of country. Observed in this spirit and with this end in view, and Independence Day will become again what it was in earlier days, and what it should be in the future, the most joyful and the greatest festival in our holiday calendar."

THE PREVAILING "EPIDEMIC OF LAWLESSNESS."

IT is calculated that since the first of the year there have been forty-five lynchings in this country. In thirty-nine cases the victims were negroes. Forty of these lynchings occurred in the South, and five in the North. In addition, an unusual number of "race riots" have recently been reported from States as widely separated as Delaware, Alabama, Virginia, Illinois, Indiana, and Massachusetts. The latest of these riots, which took place in Evansville, Ind., and resulted in the loss of a dozen lives, the wounding of scores of persons, and the wholesale destruction of property, has attracted national attention. The episode is described by the New York *Sun* as follows:

"Friday afternoon [July 3] an Evansville negro killed a policeman who was trying to arrest him. When a white man kills a policeman the law is allowed to take its course. There is no public frenzy. Negroes belong to the widening jurisdiction of Judge Lynch. The long series of hangings and burnings of negroes has put the 'suggestion' of lynching into the mind of the crowd. So a mob sprang up in Evansville. It had no thought of waiting for the courts. It had no notion of leaving to their orderly inquest and process the determination of the guilt and punishment of this negro. It did not know or care whether he had resisted arrest lawfully or unlawfully. His original and unpardonable sin was his color. He was a negro. He must be put out of the way. The mob and the hysteria of the mob grew fiercer from Friday to Monday. By Sunday night riot ruled. Monday night the county jail was stormed. The militia company called to its defense by a sheriff equal to his duty was fired upon. It answered, and seven lawbreakers and would-be murderers were killed and four wounded dangerously.



GOVERNOR DURBIN, OF INDIANA,
Who is commended for his firm handling of the race riots in Evansville.

"Governor Durbin showed none of the weakness of so many public officers who are afraid to injure their political prospects by interfering with a few thousand of their fellow citizens, insane with negrophobia. He sent a battery company and some Gatling guns to the jail, and threatened to come at once and declare martial law if order was not restored. Evansville needed martial law Monday night. The mob broke into the firearms stores. Crazy speeches were made. For thousands of men the rule of law had ended temporarily.

"A good deal is said by the apologists of lynching about negroes as 'the wild beasts.' Is there any wilder beast than that many-headed beast the mob? The appetite for hanging, torturing, and burning negroes grows with what it feeds on. Each lynching begets new ones, for more trivial causes."

In the voluminous comment evoked by this and other similar instances of mob violence, a great unanimity of feeling is to be observed. Papers of every political hue, within and without the States affected, agree that there is only one remedy for this "epidemic of lawlessness"—to quote the phrase of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. That remedy is the stricter enforcement of law. Says the Chicago *Evening Post*:

"No matter how rapid may be the growth of a mob, there is a point at which the evil may be fully met by the law officers on the ground. If this is not done these officers are to blame for all that follows; their failure to perform their functions promptly and bravely is the greatest cause of lawlessness which we have to-day. This applies to all mobs and to police officers as well as sheriffs.

"But where the ordinary peace officers fail to do their duty and the mob increases in size and fury till law and order appear to be entirely subverted, the duty of the State is very plain. It was performed by Governor Durbin when he called out the militia. It was performed by Captain Blum when he ordered his men to defend the law and property and human life by firing into the mob. It was further performed by the governor when he instructed the militia not to jeopardize the safety of the Evansville jail with half-way measures.

"It is to be hoped that the militia at Evansville has taught the

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mob everywhere a lesson. It has been a most severe lesson, but we can contemplate the stern manner of its teaching with far more approval than we can look upon a continuation of scenes which have disgraced us of late in the eyes of the whole civilized world.

"And may we hope also that the sheriffs and police of the country now realize that in their hands rests the power to nip lawlessness in the bud, to kill the mob at the beginning, to make the law respected, to protect property, and, most important of all, to save human life?"

The Indianapolis *Journal* adds:

"We are drifting into a very dangerous notion that any particular crowd of men, possessing strength either through numbers or wealth, may with impunity set themselves up as superior to the law. It is time that we, as a people, should bring ourselves up standing and think on these things. The laws are our laws all the time, not our laws when we like them and the other fellow's laws when we don't. If enough of us do not like them, there is an orderly and regular way for changing them. But while they are laws they must be enforced, not in a few places, but in all places; not against some that come in conflict with them, but against all that violate them; not in a halting, hesitating, quibbling fashion, but promptly, sternly, relentlessly, by men who are blind to everything but grim, cold, passionless justice. Friend or foe, weak or strong, if he violate the law, let him suffer the full penalty imposed by the law, with deliberate, unswerving action of the whole machinery of justice. It is only thus that respect for the law because it is the law can be inculcated and maintained, and without such respect for the law—which is but the orderly expression of the popular will—no man is safe in life or property."

A CONTINUAL HIT EVER SINCE.

"Mr. Roosevelt made the hit of his life in reopening the negro question."—Depew in Paris.

—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

The Atlanta *Constitution*, voicing Southern sentiment, says:

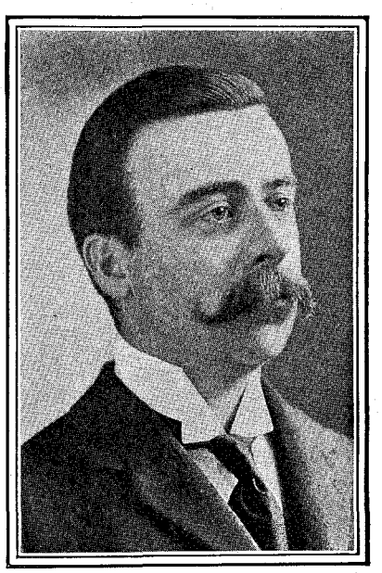
"The trouble about the lynching business, as *The Constitution* has often pointed out, is that it has gone beyond 'the usual crime' and is now looked upon more as a matter of economy than vengeance. The argument too often accepted by the incipient mob is that 'we have got the right fellow and we know he is guilty; let's string him up and save the expense of feeding him and trying him perhaps some years to come!'

"And that is not all of the story. The sworn officer of the law have learned by bloody experiences in many cases that the question they have to decide is either to give up the prisoner or die with him—to sacrifice one's own life and not save the culprit's life. Only a few days ago a sheriff in Alabama was almost fatally shot down in the presence of his family for resisting a mob. . . . . .

"It seems plain now to everybody with a grain of common sense that the cure for lynchings must be two-fashioned. It must first apply itself to driving it into the heads of the negroes that the raping of white women must be stopped! If the negro leaders have not power to convince their race of that necessity, it will be hard for the whites to apply the other part of the cure—protection for the accused and swift, fair trial of his case."

COMPLETION OF THE AMERICAN PACIFIC CABLE.

WHILE the American Pacific Cable, which was completed on July 4, is not the first submarine line to span the Pacific, its completion is looked upon as an event of special significance. Altho the project had been discussed for about thirty years, definite steps were not taken until 1899, when President McKinley, in a message to Congress, urged the necessity of the cable. In response to the President, Congress took up the question, but the Senate and the House could not agree on a plan of construction, and for two years the project was tossed back and forth, each branch favoring now one method of construction and now another. Finally, in August, 1901, the late John W. Mackay, at that time President of the Commercial Cable Company, came forward and offered to carry out the work as a private enterprise, to which Congress agreed. The laying of the cable was begun as late as last December, when the steamship *Silvertown*, with 2,413 nautical miles of cable on board, sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu. Soon after, other ships began laying other sections. The cable is 8,000 miles long and was laid in four sections, three of which are each longer than the cable from Ireland to Newfoundland. It touches at San Francisco, Hawaii, Midway Islands, Guam, and Luzon. On July 4 the first messages were sent over the new cable, passing between President Roosevelt, Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Pacific Commercial Cable Company, and Governor Taft. A message from Mr. Mackay at New York to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay was flashed around the world in nine minutes and a half. Governor Taft, in his reply to the President's greeting, declared that the cable "will certainly lead to a closer union and a better mutual understanding" between the Filipinos and the American people, and took advantage of the occasion to plead "for the reduction of the tariff on Filipino products."



MR. CLARENCE H. MACKAY,
President of the Pacific Commercial Cable Company.

The Chicago *News* makes the following observations on the completion of the cable:

"It foreshadows that vast development of Pacific commerce which is now seen to be a certainty, and in promoting that development it will play a part scarcely secondary to that of the proposed isthmian canal. For the first time the world is completely girdled by a fairly direct line of telegraphic communication, and of the 25,835 miles of telegraph wire or cable strand more than 14,000, or over half the total line of communication, is owned by Americans and is under American control. . . . . .

"So far as concerns facilities of communication, Hongkong and San Francisco are now practically in as close touch as New York and London. The world's traders and merchants will benefit enormously from this quickening of the means of conveying intelligence from port to port, and for none should it be of greater benefit than for the merchants of this country. Aided by the most direct line

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of communication from the New World to the Orient, and also by control of an isthmian canal through which commerce from the Atlantic States can be sent direct to the Far East, American supremacy in the Pacific should be assured. For sentimental as well as practical reasons, also, the new cable promises to be of no little political importance as regards our relations with the island colonies in the Pacific. Washington has been brought into much closer touch with Manila. The 'unplumbed, salt, estranging sea' will lose some of its estranging power now that Uncle Sam can communicate across it directly and without depending on foreign telegraph systems in foreign lands. In making use of his first message from the Philippines to ask that the United States grant tariff concessions to the Philippines, Governor Taft appealed to a sentiment of colonial federation which the new cable is likely to strengthen.

"Americans have reason to be proud of this new achievement and of the splendid energy and ability of the men who made it possible."

THE MULATTO PROBLEM.

AS if we had not enough problems of various tints already, Mr. Alfred Holt Stone comes forward with a new one—or at least one with a new name—the mulatto problem. Mr. Stone's idea is that the mulatto problem excludes the negro problem; that there is no negro problem: it is the mulatto who has been making himself a problem, and our confusion of negro and mulatto has caused much of the perplexity on this subject. The real negro "is docile, tractable, and unambitious," harbors no malice, does not yearn for the ballot, prefers a car of his own, and never distresses himself over any "problem" except the food problem. The men like Booker T. Washington who are trying to elevate the race, and the other men who are stirring them up to mischief, are mulattoes; and we have been attributing the good and bad qualities and possibilities that appear in these mulattoes to the negro race.

Mr. Stone, who lives in Greenville, Miss., "has made valuable studies of the negro in the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta, and is a member of the committee of the American Economic Association appointed to investigate the condition of the American negro." So we are told by the editor of *The Atlantic Monthly*, in whose magazine Mr. Stone's article appears. Mr. Stone says:

"When we recognize the very simple and very patent fact that the intermixture of white and black races has given us a hybrid that is neither the one nor the other; when we get far enough along to separate this type from the negro masses in our efforts at determining what may be best for the latter; when the South is willing to lay at the white man's door many of the failings of the mulatto type and much of the meanness which he too frequently exhibits, and Northern opinion is sufficiently candid and honest to persist no longer in ascribing all his virtues and accomplishments to the negro,—I think we shall have made a distinct gain in race-problem discussion."

We are all familiar with the frequent references to Douglass, Washington, and other "negroes" as examples of the possibilities inherent in the race. Mr. Stone points out that these famous men are mulattoes, and declares that their achievements prove nothing at all in regard to the capability of the negro. To quote:

"Such is our looseness of expression in discussing this question that to challenge either the wisdom or correctness of such views is to hear, as their sole support, a recital of the achievements of 'famous men of the negro race,'—while, as a matter of fact, the names brought forward are merely those of well-known mulattoes—from Murillo's favorite pupil, down to Crispus Attucks, Benjamin Banneker, Douglass, Bruce, Lynch, the late Sir Conrad Reeves, Du Bois, Washington, Chestnutt, and others. I am well acquainted with the exceptions that may be urged here, but this is a plea for greater scientific precision in laying the foundations of race-problem study and treatment, and the student of negro ethnology knows that these exceptions are more apparent than real."

It is the mulatto who is stirring up dissatisfaction among the negroes and urging them to deeds of violence:

"The negro, like the white man, responds more readily to bad influences than to good, and the example and precepts of a hundred men like Washington and Du Bois may be easily counteracted by the advice and influence of men of whom the mulatto type unfortunately furnishes too many examples. Booker Washington may in all sincerity preach the gospel of labor; he may teach his people, as a fundamental lesson, the cultivation of the friendship and esteem of the white man; he may point out the truth that for the negro the privilege of earning a dollar is of much greater importance than that of spending it at the white man's theater or hotel; yet all these lessons must fail of their fullest and best results so long as the negro's mind is being constantly poisoned with the radical teachings and destructive doctrines of the mulatto of the other school."

And at the same time it is the mulatto who is working for the betterment of the negro race:

"The varied tragedy of human life furnishes few more pathetic spectacles than that of the educated mulatto who is honestly seeking the welfare of a race with which a baleful commingling of blood has inexorably identified him,—who is striving to uplift to

UNCLE SAM'S BURDEN.

AMERICAN NEGRO—"Lift me up, too; I was here first."
—*The Ram's Horn* (Chicago).

his own level a people between whose ideals and ambitions and capabilities and his own a great gulf has been fixed by nature's laws. Frequently inheriting from the superior race talents and aspirations the full play of which is denied him by his kinship to the inferior—through no fault of his own he is doomed to be an anachronism in American political and social life. A general mind should not too sweepingly condemn his occasional outbursts of bitterness, but rather wonder that they are not more frequent than they are. Just in proportion as their numbers diminish or increase, and their great influence be potential for good or for evil, will the problem of the future become the problem of the color-line. But that of the present, whatever it may be adjudged to be, is still the problem of the negro. While it so remains, let us treat it as such, by considering it in its simplest terms; and in seeking the real good of the real negro let us invoke the aid of the best and wisest of that class with which he has so long, and to so little purpose, been confused."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IN several sections of the country the rule appears to be: "In case of doubt, kill a few negroes."—*The Boston Herald.*

THE new 30-cent stamp is not the only thing in the Post-office Department that looks that way.—*The Washington Post.*

THERE are good and bad trusts. Mr. Morgan is of the opinion that the bad ones are those that don't pay good dividends.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

IS ART A PRODUCT OF DISEASE?

"A FRIEND of mine," writes Mr. Bliss Carman, "a man of far more than ordinary culture and depth of thought, said to me recently that he didn't believe the healthy normal man would write poetry; that in health the strong, rational human being is so happy that he does not need to find expression in any of the fine arts; to be alive and to do some useful, necessary work is enough for him." Mr. Carman, after reference to the well-known theories of Lombroso and Nordau, and to a suggestion of Stevenson's that "art, after all, may be the result of a diseased condition," goes on to argue to a directly opposite position, namely, that art is "the product of great sanity and normal health." First he examines the aims of writing and the fine arts, and the conditions under which they are produced. We quote (*The Literary World*, July):

"Now roughly speaking the aim and business of the fine arts is to represent life. Not merely to reproduce the most exact image or picture of life, but to reproduce it with something added. That something is the personal quality of the artist himself, his thoughts and feelings about life. If, then, we consider the whole body of art, all the product of the literatures and fine arts of all peoples, we may say that it is a very fair representation of life, and in every case a fair representation or revelation of the different races as well. Not only will each nation record the life of the world as it existed then and there; it will also reveal its own bias of judgment and emotion about that life. Also the art of a nation will fail here and there, just as life fails, but in the long run it will not fail; it will form a faithful counterpart and picture, so far as it goes, of the life of that nation.

"Now the question arises, How can anything so trustworthy be the product of insanity? Sanity surely implies a capacity for seeing things as they are, and if art is born of insane conditions, it must in the long run represent things as they are not. If the fine arts are the product of insanity, then truly is man following a vain shadow.

"For the fine arts have always embodied for men, not only reflections about life, but aspirations and ideals. Art has held the mirror up to nature; but it has always been a magic mirror, a mirror of the artist's own make, in which we might behold the world truly and accurately, but with a certain glamour or bloom added. It has shown us very truly what life is, but it has also shown us what life might become. There has ever been a prophetic quality in art. It has always been able to foreshadow standards of conduct and culture; and civilizations have always tended to make themselves over, to grow and develop, on the lines of progress laid down by their poets, seers, and artists. How then can we possibly admit that art is sprung from insanity? Would it not be nearer the truth to say that art is one of the most sane and normal things in the world?

"This being so, if it be so, what excuse have we for saying that genius is touched with insanity; that the artist is never quite a normal being; or that art is the product of disease, and the healthy man would, after all, never wish to write or paint or make music? Can there be the least foundation for such a conclusion?"

Mr. Carman admits that there is art which is born of unwholesome conditions, but denies that the best writing and the best art are so produced. He admits, moreover, that influences bear upon the artist tending to make of him an abnormal type. To quote again:

"Any of the arts requires in those who profess it an amount of technical skill which is very exacting. Naturally, therefore, all art, or at least every fine art, very easily tends to specialization. . . . Now there is, of course, in such specialization an element of danger. The man highly specialized is a variant, not a normal type. We should logically conclude, then, that the artist or the writer who is too exclusively engrossed in his art is not the person from whom the best work is to be expected. His art may be so overladen with technique that the great human emotions may be lost. The man has been swallowed up in the artist.

"I believe a critical consideration of art and letters, with this point in view, would bear out the conclusion. We should find that the great works of art and literature, the works which the world has cared to preserve with loving gratitude, have been produced by men whose interest in life was greater than their interest in their art. They were men first and artists afterward. Technically speaking there have been many English poets far superior to Shakespeare.

"The truth is, therefore, that art is not the product of a diseased condition in the individual, but rather the product of great sanity and normal health; at the same time the overzealous and ill-regulated devotee of art may very easily run himself into an abnormal state bordering on disease."

These conclusions, as Mr. Carman admits, lay a heavy obligation upon the artist:

"The man must be greater than the artist; and when this is not so only a second-rate art can be the result. So that if you are a writer or a painter or make music your mistress, it is of the utmost importance that you should be something of an athlete and a philosopher as well. For the art of a people must provide the moral aims and esthetic ideals for that people; it must, therefore, be the product of the very best spirits and minds of the race.

"Upon no other class in a community, then, does the obligation of noble living rest with so unremitting a strain as on its artists, its writers and painters, its architects and music-makers. Great sanity alone can give birth to great art. Sanity of mind, sweetness of temper, strength of physique; an insatiable curiosity for the truth at all costs; an unswerving loyalty to manly goodness in the face of all difficulties; and an unashamed love of beauty in every guise; these are some of the prime qualities which go to make an artist.

"It almost seems that to be an artist one must first attain a perfect personality. That is difficult. But then art is a difficult matter; it is the embodiment of perfection."

A DEFENSE OF FINE WRITING.

A POPULAR critic's rebuke to a young novelist for a tendency in his work to "fine writing" has called from Elia W. Peattie a plea for the encouragement in our literature of the very thing the critic deprecated. Mrs. Peattie urges that our modern Anglo-Saxon worship of matter-of-factness and our instinctive distrust of anything "pronounced" tend to drag literature from her place among the arts. We quote from Mrs. Peattie's paper (in *The Critic* for June) as follows:

"Now we must beware lest we decorate our ideas, we dare apostrophize nothing, we are inoculated against passion, and fantasy is as out of favor as embezzlement! It is not thought quite sane to be enthusiastic about anything; to be ardent is as great an offense as to be unsophisticated, and any one who is eloquent may expect the sardonic lifting of brows at his expense. . . . . .

"I do not say, of course, that the Continental Europeans are as heavy and self-conscious as all this, for really M. Maeterlinck seems more or less indifferent to public opinion, and probably would not apologize tho he were caught in the very act of passionately and eloquently uttering a lovely truth; and quite a number of Frenchmen, Italians, Germans, Norwegians, and Russians are still unashamed when they depict some great character, portray weird or splendid scenes, or present a moving play. It is only we Anglo-Saxons who are so stiff, so ugly, and so shy. Can it be that we are afraid that we shall become artists and therefore disreputables? The danger is slight. Or it may be that we fear a soulful outburst may proclaim us provincials. But, after all, souls are not exclusively suburban affairs.

"If the creative literary worker is so circumscribed, try to fancy in what cramped quarters the critic must abide! He is allowed but one activity—that of throwing cold water. His praise is often as dampening as his fault-finding. Pronouncing upon an earnest and eager book, he says, perhaps 'The author appears to be unduly agitated about his subject. He should learn to take well-known facts and his own none too lofty fancies with more calmness.' Or, speaking of a glowing biography, he utters this easy cynicism: 'The author has permitted himself to become an advocate for his subject. The book is eulogistic, and not to be classed with serious works on this theme.' A new poet appears and the

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critic is distinctly annoyed. 'We fancy,' he writes, 'that we discern the influences of certain Victorians in this young man's work. This is well enough, and we commend the tidiness of his versification; but we suggest more caution in simile and phrase, and look to a moderation of adolescent enthusiasms.'

"In the class-room it is no better. There are exceptions, of course, but the average instructor in English is the Discourager of Genius, the Slayer of Talent. It is a common thing for originality to be held up to ridicule before a class, and anything like passion of utterance would be considered fit subject for professorial mirth. It is not in such places, surely, that inspiration will be found. It is not here that the writer will learn to express himself with unreserve and delight. . . . . .

"The question is, How is the Anglo-Saxon to accustom himself to beauty? Could he, by the wearing of smoked glasses, mitigate the glare till his eyes became strengthened sufficiently for him to look at loveliness without blinking? Since he is an idealist in the matter of morals, may we not hope that he will presently cease to be a literalist in matters of art? If his imagination is appealed to by the wizards of modern mechanics, the practical masters of physics, the captains of commerce, can it not be touched also by the impassioned and spiritual artist? Must the delineator of life forever feign that he finds the mortal experiences of men and women commonplace, snug, smug, and trivial? If the geographer is permitted to tell tremendous tales, may not the poet be permitted to do as much? If the machinist sets the pulses throbbing with his colossal engines, may not the novelist be allowed to rival him?"

THE LITERARY INFERIORITY OF AMERICAN UNDERGRADUATES.

A NEW basis for honors in literature has been recently proposed at Harvard, one that is designed to reconcile the advocates of the classical and the modern languages and encourage undergraduates to combine the reading of both. "It is desired to emphasize in this way the underlying unity of literary study, and especially the interdependence of classical and modern literature." This new basis, so it is asserted by Irving Babbitt, in *The Harvard Graduates' Magazine* (June), is significant as being perhaps the first attempt that a college faculty has taken to insist on the necessity of correlating the study of the ancient and the modern languages; "it is the first attempt, in short, not merely at a truce between ancients and moderns, but at a cordial cooperation in the interests of a broader and sounder literary training."

The president's report for 1901-02 showed that the students at Harvard who elected modern languages outnumbered five to one those who elected ancient languages—a fact that seems to Mr. Babbitt to indicate the not far distant relegation of the study of the classics to a few specialists, with the result of a serious disaster to the interests of culture. The solution of the problem presented, he suggests, lies in concessions from both sides. He puts it thus:

"Obviously the only hope at present for the classicist who would hold his own is to join a breadth of reading to a depth of reflection that will enable him to bring his subject into manifold contact with modern life and literature. It is equally true, tho perhaps less obvious, that the modern languages can hope to rank as humanities with the older literatures only on condition of recognizing their indebtedness to them; they will be saved from the suspicion of being a cheap, flashy substitute for the traditional discipline, only when taught with due reference to their classical background, by men who are themselves good classical scholars."

Mr. Babbitt points out that the new honors have some analogies with the examinations for classical honors at Oxford, and resemble the Oxford honors in encouraging the student to independent reading; in subordinating philology to literature; in testing primarily the student's powers of assimilation, and in not requiring even so much research as is represented by a thesis. Theoretically—in coordinating the ancient and modern fields—honors in literature represent an important advance on anything at Oxford; but practically "neither this nor the other honor schemes at Harvard are likely soon to rival Oxford either in the standard of assimilative scholarship they attain or in the number of students they attract." In support of this latter statement he says:

"The average educated American usually knows that a pass degree in the English universities is easy to get; he is often ignorant of the far more important fact that a large majority of the students at Oxford, for example, take not a pass degree but a degree with honors. Thus, with approximately the same number of students completing their course at the two institutions, Oxford granted last year 335 degrees with honors, as compared with a total of 20 honor degrees at Harvard. If we take only the first two classes in the Oxford honor schools as corresponding strictly to highest honors and honors at Harvard, the honor degrees at Oxford still outnumber those at Harvard in the proportion of about nine or ten to one. Three men received classical honors at Harvard in June, 1902, as compared with 130 at Oxford (78 of whom received a first or second class). Another large honor school at Oxford is that in modern history, which counted last year 124 successful candidates (63 in the first two classes) as compared with one man who received honors in history at Harvard. The discrepancy becomes more striking still if we take into account the fact that Oxford honor examinations are as a rule very much more difficult than the corresponding examinations at Harvard. Of course for the average Harvard undergraduate a college education does not mean honor work at all, but only too often a mere patchwork of large elementary courses supplemented by professional or semi-professional study toward the end."

The serious effect of this inferiority in assimilative scholarship is discernible, we are told, in the whole tone of our national life. Mr. Babbitt continues:

"In spite of the immense stir we have been making of late about higher education, publishers assure us that for years past the demand for good reading has been decreasing rather than increasing. Honors in literature are intended to cultivate not only a taste for good reading, but the habit of doing this reading relatedly. The highest ambition of the friends of college as opposed to university ideals should be to make of this scheme the beginning of a popular honor system. The building up of such a system of honors may prove, after all, the most practical means of rehabilitating the Bachelor of Arts degree, of giving it the meaning and seriousness which it is so rapidly losing. It would hardly be going too far to say that the American college, with most of the things it has traditionally represented, is threatened at present with utter extinction. The Bachelor of Arts degree is menaced not merely by the curtailment of the term of residence, but even more seriously perhaps by the widening out of the conditions on which the degree is granted until it ceases to have any meaning."

A PLEA FOR INDISCREET BIOGRAPHERS.

WHAT should be the attitude of the biographer toward his subject? Should his motto be "the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," or should caution and reticence be his guides? In one form or another these questions have lately been much discussed, particularly in connection with the Froude-Carlyle controversy. Mr. Edmund Gosse, writing in *The Cosmopolitan* (July), pleads frankly for more indiscretion on the part of biographers, and quotes Mr. Asquith's dictum that "it is not the function of a biography to be a magnified epitaph or an expanded tract." Of the tendency of modern biography, Mr. Gosse writes:

"There is a terrible fear that this or that touch, of a homely, vivid kind, will lessen the dignity of the subject, will make us treat him less respectfully, and so he is presented to us as tho he spent his whole life standing, dressed in a tight frock-coat, with a glass of water at his hand and one elbow on a desk, in the act of preparing to say: 'Ladies and Gentlemen!' I have been glancing through a number of comparatively recent lives of illustrious Americans, and I am struck by the lack of anything like anecdotal impropriety which surrounds them all. Each man is presented to us as if the readers of his 'life' were a class and he was the professor, with something definite to teach and no opportunity for displaying the smallest individuality of behavior."

The writer goes on to urge that "the first theoretical object of the biographer should be indiscretion, not discretion"; and that

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"the aim of all portraiture ought to be the emphasizing of what makes the man different from, not like, other men." To quote further:

"It is not possible to write a biography of any man, and still less of any woman, which will at once be valuable and amusing and yet palatable to every one who knew or was indebted to the subject. Cervantes wittily says, in one of his 'Exemplary Novels,' that you can not catch trout and yet keep your breeches dry. The adventurer in biography has to make up his mind to the commission of certain sins of indiscretion. He need not attempt to tell his story, if his only solicitude is to give nobody cause of offense. I will go further, and say that his anxiety should be, not how to avoid all indiscretion, but how to be as indiscreet as possible within the boundaries of good taste and kind feeling. He should start determined to reveal as much as possible, to drag his coy and retreating subject as far as can be done into the open light of day. We have all become so ultra-refined nowadays that we pursue the opposite course; we conceal this, and we tell lies about the other, and we make such a pother about reticence and professional secrecy, that when a trait of nature does struggle to the light, as it is bound to do now and then, we scream with horror at the solecism of it. . . . . .

"Half the lives of great and good men, which are published in England and America, are expanded tracts. Their object is to 'do good,' and they think to attain this end by emphasizing all the merits of the deceased, and by gozling over or omitting everything which is not directly to edification, as tho a portrait can be a picture at all if its shadows are left out, or if its modeling is all kept of a waxen smoothness and evenness. . . . The modern biographer does not believe his tale at all; or, rather, he continues in that muddled state of the intellectual conscience in which a man can not distinguish truth from fiction, but convinces himself that if a lie is told 'for the best' it will, in the course of evolving itself, turn into a sort of truth. This is a fallacy. It merely corrupts into a particularly dusty and foolish emptiness. If pious biographers could only persuade themselves to believe Spinoza when he says that truth can not be contrary to the real interests of humanity!

"A belief in the uniformity of human character is one main cause of dull and false biography. You label a man 'good' or 'great,' and you are bound to present him as great or good all through and upon every side. But not only was this theory refuted centuries ago by the Puritan general, Lambert, when he said—so excellently—that 'the best of men are but men at their best,' it ignores that subtle law of human ethics which decrees that a sensitive person shall be 'all things to all men.' The complexity of human nature in its attitude to other specimens of the race is the stone upon which the majority of novelists stumble. They clap a ticket on their heroine, and make her act under identical impulses upon all occasions. But if a woman is not a wax-work dunce, she is under the superficial control of many minds, and, tho she is essentially one and the same, she is 'nice' to this person and 'horrid' to that one. But the novelist rarely realizes this, and the biographer perhaps more rarely still, so that what was the result of some caprice or of some prejudice is laboriously explained away until all sense of spontaneity is gone."

Mr. Gosse concludes:

"Let the biographer be tactful, but do not let him be cowardly; let him cultivate delicacy, but avoid its ridiculous parody, false delicacy. There should be a very clear image presented to his own mind before he begins to set this portrait down on paper. That image, if it is worth anything at all, must have its shadows as well as its lights. When he has convinced himself that he knows his man, he must ask himself how far it is proper and desirable to detail his faults, the errors of his conduct, the disadvantages of his position. He is bound to preserve the decencies, he is required to consider the feelings of survivors. But his first consideration, his first duty, is to truth. If he undertakes to give a portrait at all, he must give one which, as a man of honor, he believes to be faithful. . . . And he must not be afraid of being called indiscreet. He must snap his fingers at the criticism which says: 'Oh, it is all quite true, I dare say, but was it wise to say it? Is it not likely to have an unfortunate effect upon somebody or other's way of looking at something or other?' Such vague surmises gibber, like ghosts, along the pathway of the honest biographer, but he must not attach too much importance to them. . . . .

"So far from cultivating an overweening terror of the charge of want of discretion, it should be the business of the biographer to start with being as indiscreet as possible. That is the point from which he should approach his subject, not the point of reticence and a superfine obliviousness. Every cranny, every cupboard, of his subject's secret existence should be known to him as far as possible; and, in defiance of all that people of sentiment have said to the contrary, I affirm that it is as much, and not as little as possible, of what he finds in them, which we expect him to set before us in his portrait."

PLACE OF THE NOVEL IN MODERN FRENCH LITERATURE.

IN the domain of French literature, states M. Paul Bourget, the nineteenth century was preeminently the age of the novel. The explanation of this fact he finds in two apparently contradictory yet actually coexistent features of French society resulting from the Revolution. These are a prevailing state of material contentment and well-being and an equally prevalent condition of unrest in the world of morals. Most concisely are they described by M. Bourget (in *The Booklovers' Magazine* for June):

"The first of these features is the increasing general development of small properties, or, more strictly, of small fortunes. The Civil Code, by introducing definitely into families the apparently equitable principle of an equal division of inheritances, has created a greater number of little fortunes in France than exist elsewhere, and as a consequence more very narrow but secure lives, in a state of prosperity very petty but enduring. The extension of the governmental service, always growing in a nation excessively centralized, has still further increased the number of these middle-class and comfortable existences. This makes an enormous total of moderately well-to-do people whose lives are without great ambitions or important events, and of not unpleasant monotony. And it also makes a vast number of readers all ready for the novel. The novel, in fact, gives them precisely what they lack—a little adventure, unexpected events, and the portrayal of passions and their daring to those whose lives are almost always prearranged; a 'possible history'—the expression is Goncourt's—to those who have no history. The less a man acts, the greater his taste for description of energetic and active life. It is just this charm of contrast which caused in France the tremendous success of the romantic style at a time when in actual life there was less and less romance.

"At the same time that the regulation of private life thus became more and more established in the society subject to the Civil Code, a contrary spirit of agitation and unrest was taking place in the world of morals. This is the second feature of which I spoke just now. The violent overthrow of a state of things several centuries old gave rise from the very close of the Revolution to a disturbance of reason and emotion which has been called the 'disease of the century.' Even after a hundred years this restlessness is not allayed. When we seek to define it, we find it has consisted, and still consists, chiefly in the necessity every young Frenchman feels on entering life of forming his own personal opinions and conclusions regarding religion, politics, social questions, and, in short, all subjects. The profound unity of souls has vanished with tradition. A kind of intellectual and sentimental anarchy is installed in its place, which is found also, altho to a lesser degree, among all peoples influenced by democracy. This characteristic restlessness of conscience is, as I have said, very much out of tune with the characteristic monotony of life arising from the system of small fortunes and occupations. Herein lies a contradiction we are forced to accept as a fact, and as one more proof of a law which seems to be quite general, namely, that divorce between thought and act is with civilized man a constant phenomenon."

The relation of the first-mentioned of these two social features to the success of the novel as an art-form is made clear in the above quotation. In regard to the second feature, M. Bourget reminds us that every novel, "whether it will or no, suggests problems of thought, of conscience, of emotion," and therein caters to the spirit of moral unrest.

In conclusion, the writer suggests that changes are impending in this form of literature. For almost sixty years the French novel has been divided into two schools, "the novel of manners

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and morals which attempts to portray characteristics common to such and such a social group," and "the novel of analysis which attempts to lay bare the various idiosyncrasies of such and such a person." According to M. Bourget, both these formulas are beginning to show signs of exhaustion, and "we may say with certainty that in the fulness of time another form of novel must emerge." What the characteristics of the new form will be he considers it still premature to guess.

SHAKESPEARE'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE WORKING CLASSES.

MR. ERNEST H. CROSBY, the well-known social reformer who has done much to promulgate Tolstoy's teachings in this country, publishes a pamphlet in which he aims to prove, by internal evidence which he finds in the plays, that Shakespeare's mental attitude toward the working classes was an aristocratic and reactionary attitude. "A glance at Shakespeare's lists of *dramatis personæ* is sufficient to show that he was unable to conceive of any situation rising to the dignity of tragedy in other than royal and ducal circles." "The Merry Wives of Windsor," the one play in which he has given up the whole stage to "servants, citizens, and populace," is "one prolonged gird at citizens." Mr. Crosby marshals a formidable array of quotations and references in support of his contention, but he perhaps makes his point most ingeniously when he compares Shakespeare's portrayal of Coriolanus with Plutarch's treatment of the same hero, to show that Shakespeare colored the portrait in accordance with his personal bias. We quote:

"Shakespeare took his material for the drama of Coriolanus from 'Plutarch's Lives,' and it is significant that he selected from that list of worthies the most conspicuous adversary of the commonalty that Rome produced. He presents him to us as a hero, and so far as he can, enlists our sympathy for him from beginning to end. When Menenius says of him,

> His nature is too noble for the world (Act 3, Sc. 1),

he is evidently but registering the verdict of the author. Plutarch's treatment of Coriolanus is far different. He exhibits his fine qualities, but he does not hesitate to speak of his 'imperious temper and that savage manner which was too haughty for a republic.' 'Indeed,' he adds, 'there is no other advantage to be had from a liberal education equal to that of polishing and softening our nature by reason and discipline.' He also tells us that Coriolanus indulged his 'irascible passions on a supposition that they have something great and exalted in them,' and that he wanted 'a due mixture of gravity and mildness, which are the chief political virtues and the fruits of reason and education.' 'He never dreamed that such obstinacy is rather the effect of the weakness and effeminacy of a distempered mind, which breaks out in violent passions like so many tumors.' Nor apparently did Shakespeare ever dream of it either, altho he had Plutarch's sage observations before him. It is a pity that the great dramatist did not select from Plutarch's work some hero who took the side of the people, some Agis or Cleomenes, or, better yet, one of the Gracchi. What a tragedy he might have based on the life of Tiberius, the friend of the people and the martyr in their cause! But the spirit which guided Schiller in the choice of William Tell for a hero was a stranger to Shakespeare's heart, and its promptings would have met with no response there."

Mr. Crosby goes on to point out that Shakespeare, in his attitude toward the lower classes, "was running counter to all the best traditions of our literature":

"From the time of Piers Plowman down, the peasant had stood high with the great writers of poetry and prose alike. Chaucer's famous circle of story-tellers at the Tabard Inn in Southwark was eminently democratic. With the knight and the friar were gathered together

> An haberdasher and a carpenter,
> A webbe, a deyer and tapiser,'

and the tales of the cook and the miller take rank with those of the squire and lawyer. The English Bible, too, was in Shakespeare's hands and he must have been familiar with shepherd kings and fishermen-apostles. In the very year in which 'Hamlet' first appeared, a work was published in Spain which was at once translated into English, a work as well known to-day as Shakespeare's own writings. If the peasantry was anywhere to be neglected and despised, where should it be rather than in proud, aristocratic Spain, and yet, to place beside Shakespeare's Bottoms and Slys, Cervantes has given us the admirable Sancho Panza, and has spread his loving humor in equal measure over servant and master. Are we to believe that the yeomen of England, who beat back the Armada, were inferior to the Spanish peasantry whom they overcame, or is it not rather true that the Spanish author had a deeper insight into his country's heart than was allotted to the English dramatist? Cervantes, the soldier and adventurer, rose above the prejudices of his class, while Shakespeare never lifted his eyes beyond the narrow horizon of the court to which he catered. It was love that opened Cervantes's eye, and it is in all-embracing love that Shakespeare was deficient. As far as the common people were concerned he never held the mirror up to nature.

"But the book of all others which might have suggested to Shakespeare that there was more in the claims of the lower classes than was dreamt of in his philosophy was More's 'Utopia,' which in its English form was already a classic. More, the richest and most powerful man in England after the king, not only believed in the workingman, but knew that he suffered from unjust social conditions. He could never have represented the downtrodden followers of Cade-Tyler nor the hungry mob in Coriolanus with the utter lack of sympathy which Shakespeare manifests. 'What justice is there in this,' asks the great Lord Chancellor, whose character stood the test of death—'what justice is there in this, that a nobleman, a goldsmith, a banker, or any other man, that either does nothing at all or at best is employed in things that are of no use to the public, should live in great luxury and splendor upon what is so ill acquired; and a mean man, a carter, a smith, a plowman, that works harder even than the beasts themselves and is employed on labors so necessary that no commonwealth could hold out a year without them, can only earn so poor a livelihood, and must lead so miserable a life, that the condition of the beasts is much better than theirs?'

"How different from this is Shakespeare's conception of the place of the workingman in society! After a full and candid survey of his plays, Bottom, the weaver with the ass's head, remains his type of the artisan, and the 'mutable, rank-scented many' his type of the masses."

SOME ONCE FAMOUS NAMES.

WE not infrequently meet with paragraphs emphasizing the dramatic contrast, in the case of certain English authors, between the wide acclaim with which they were greeted during their lives, and the complete oblivion into which their works have now fallen. A name often quoted in this connection is that of Martin Tupper, author of "Proverbial Philosophy." In *The Literary Collector* Mr. Joel Benton recalls a number of American men and women of letters who have suffered from the fickleness of fame. He writes:

"If you pick up any anthology of authors, and particularly of poets as far back as the 40's or 50's of the century just past, the one surprising thing about it will be how much like absolute strangers many of the names enrolled upon its pages will seem. But they were not unknown once. Their literary work was in all the magazines. A few of them wrote books handsomely put forth, and occasionally illustrated, and their perennial remembrance could not then have been a matter of doubt.

"Perhaps the women authors have suffered most in this eclipse, for who reads now Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Miss Embury, and Mrs. Sara Josephs Hale—the last-named being the author of 'Mary Had a Little Lamb'—with an innumerable amount besides. . . . . .

"Among masculine authors whose work is indubitably good, who have faded from notice without apparent cause, Fitz-Greene Halleck and John G. Saxe are certainly the most prominent. . . . Halleck at one time was the peer in fame of Bryant and Irving.

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His 'Marco Bozzaris' was in all the school books, and thousands still live who declaimed it on Saturday forenoons when they were boys. How proudly indeed they went into the peroration which closed with

> For thou art Freedom's now, and Fame's,
> One of the few, the immortal names,
> That were not born to die.

. . . If wit and humor are preservative, why should the halo have fallen from Saxe's head? Nobody's verses were so sure to be widely quoted as his verse was once, typical ones going the entire rounds of the press."

After references to Elihu Burritt, known as "the Learned Blacksmith," James Gates Percival, whose verse gained him distinction during his lifetime, and William Gilmore Simms, a Southern novelist whose vogue was once considerable, Mr. Benton closes his list with the name of N. P. Willis, of whom he writes:

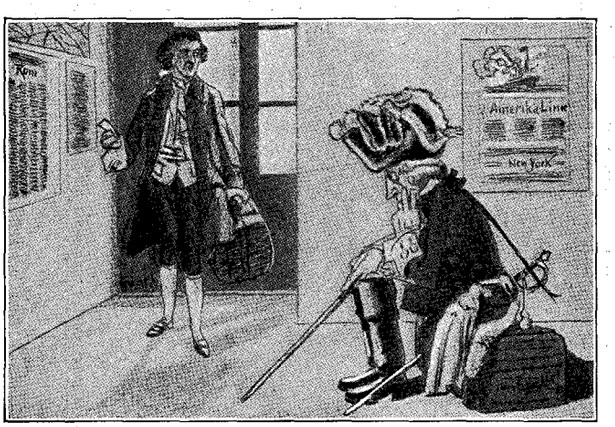
"Previous to the Civil War his was one of the great literary names. He was editor, essayist, and poet, and had the immense advertisement of being a favorite in society—a notable star in urban circles. He really did some service in giving our once conventionalized and often lumbering English a Parisian lightness and accent. Pretty little conceits and airy nothings were prettily expressed and toyed with by his facile pen. Even if he had next to nothing to say in his 'Letters from Under a Bridge,' or in his 'Pencilings by the Way,' he said it so airily that it all seemed captivating. In his brief lyrics, like 'Thirty-Five' and 'Saturday Afternoon,' he touched tender notes with undeniable gracefulness, while in religious verse he was once supposed to have no superior. That he should have somewhat faded when so many new voices have entered the literary arena is not a wholly strange thing, but why has he passed so utterly from notice?"

NOTES.

IT is announced from Elsinore, the home of the immortal Prince of Denmark, that a statue of Shakespeare is to be erected in that little town to commemorate the three-hundredth anniversary of the production of "Hamlet." The statue is to be the work of Louis Hassebrüs, a Danish sculptor now living in Rome.

COMMENTING on Mr. Churton Collins's criticism of the free-library system in England, which was to the effect that the system created and catered to, through the medium of light and sensational literature, a class of literary inebriates, the Philadelphia *Ledger* suggests that even this tendency may not be an unmixed evil. It claims that "the free library's mission is to encourage the reading habit among all classes of the people—to direct that reading where it can, but always to make and hold the public with books which will satisfy the crude as well as the higher taste, in the hope of permanently widening the culture circle."

DR. KUNO MEYER, an eminent German Celticist, in an address delivered in Dublin under the auspices of the Gaelic League, aroused wide attention by his plea for the establishment of a school for Irish history, philology, and literature. He is reported to have said: "Here is the oldest vernacular poetry and prose of western Europe, handed down in hundreds of manuscripts, very few of which have been edited—many of which have hardly been opened for centuries—while the majority have only been hastily glanced at. What a task for generations of students! Who can say what revelations await us, what revolutions in our knowledge may be in store here."



TWO STATUES STILL UNPLACED.

THE DEJECTED GOETHE (to Frederick the Great)—"We have tickets, but our seats are not ready." —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

WHAT MUSCLES TIRE SOONEST?

IN answer to this question most people would say: "Those that are most used." This, however, is not the conclusion to which M. A. M. Bloch is led by an investigation of the subject, described at length in the *Revue Scientifique* (June 6). It appears that not the most-used muscles, but those that remain longest under tension, tho doing no work, are the ones that feel the first and greatest fatigue; and the writer urges us to exercise the arms and legs less and the back, loins, and neck more; for on these often comes the greatest strain. M. Bloch's method of investigation was to send out questions to be answered by men of a great variety of occupations. To quote the *Revue*:

"He asked every one these same questions: When you have worked much, where do you feel tired? Before you were trained, did fatigue show itself in the same regions?

"The author has just communicated to the Society of Biology the preliminary results of this investigation, which is not yet completed.

"These results are remarkably concordant and enable certain conclusions to be drawn. We shall see that some of the answers are very odd, even paradoxical, but on reflection they appear reasonable and are explained by a physiologic law that may be formulated thus: *It is the muscular groups that remain still during contraction that are tired, while the muscles that contract and relax incessantly, even in excessive toil, accomplish their task with much greater ease.* In most cases the immobilized muscles are the auxiliaries, the aids of professional work; in others, they are the principal elements of action; but in both cases the result is the same, as we shall see in the following examples:

"The baker who has worked all night, keeping himself bent over while he kneads with his arms the heavy mass of dough, complains of fatigue in his legs.

"The wood-sawyer who has the top of the long saw, who stoops and rises in cadence, making an effort in both directions, says that he is tired in the calves of his legs. The sawyer who holds the lower end, who stretches out, holding his arms above his head and scarcely bending his body, feels the fatigue in his loins.

"The road-repairer, who digs in the road with great effort, is tired in his legs.

"The blacksmith who works on the anvil is tired, not in his arms or shoulders, but in his back and loins.

"The ditcher who hauls up rakefuls of mud is tired in his legs.

"The shoemaker who uses his hammer or draws his thread for long hours complains of pain in his loins or in the muscles of his abdomen.

"The young soldier, after a march, is tired especially in the back of the neck, even if he has carried no knapsack.

"The practised horseman is tired in the adductor muscles of the thigh. He could not, to quote a riding-master, break an egg between his thighs. . . . . .

"The artilleryman, seated on a caisson, forced to hold himself in a cramped position so as not to fall, suffers in the neck and loins after a long march.

"The partly trained violinist speaks of a painful tension in the neck after he has played for some time. The consummate artist complains of his left hand, which he has held contracted on the neck of the instrument. The violoncellist has the same sensations in the left hand; after a long sitting the thumb of the right hand, which is held immovably on the bow, becomes numb and painful. The amateur pianist feels tired in his chest and back, but when well trained and supple he feels so no longer.

"An expert fencer says that after a long bout he feels tired in the right shoulder.

"The oarsman who is in perfect training and good form gets tired in his calves and insteps after prolonged exercise.

"The preceding information shows evidently the predominance of fatigue in the immovable muscular groups—accessory, as with the baker and the wood-sawyer; or principal, as with the horseman or the violinist. But the scientific interest attaching to these observations, which are as clear as if they were from laboratory experiment, is not the only result of M. Bloch's investigation. We get from it practical information in pedagogy and in military science. We should exercise as much as possible the auxiliary muscular groups of professional movements, and break as often as

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possible during the muscular exercise itself the permanence of the contractions, whether auxiliary or effective. Young recruits, as in Germany, should be given exercises to render the neck and back supple. Horsemen should practise respiratory exercises and should walk or run on foot at intervals, besides exercising the adductor muscles of their thighs by appropriate movements. In general, we should advise teachers of gymnastics to devote to the lumbar, dorsal, and cervical muscles, which are weak and in frequent use as auxiliaries, a considerable part of the time now used for exercising the arms and legs."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW TO SEND PHOTOGRAPHS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE problem of "seeing by telegraph" has engaged the attention of many wise men, and from time to time newspaper reports will have it that the solution has been found; but these solutions fail to materialize. The nearest that we have come to the realization of vision at a distance is the reproduction, at a distant point, by electric transmission, of photographs or of pictures made from photographs. Some of the latter have been used commercially and give good results, tho the pictures are rather rough. In a more recent apparatus, that of Professor Korn, of Munich, a photographic negative is printed at a distance in positive, and the result is an actual photograph, not a half-tone or other reproduction. Dr. L. Cailletet, of the French Institute, in a descriptive article contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, June 20), tells us that Korn's device, like others of similar aim, depends on the curious properties of selenium, which has a very slight electric conductivity in the dark, but becomes a good conductor in varying degrees according as it is more or less strongly illuminated. Says Dr. Cailletet:

"Professor Korn's apparatus is composed, at the sending-station, of a hollow glass cylinder *AA*, which turns on its axis, while moving parallel to the direction of this axis. On this transparent cylinder is fastened the photographic negative film. The rays of light emitted by the source *S* are condensed by a lens *BB* on a point of the negative, which they traverse and then strike the selenium battery *DD*, placed in the interior of the cylinder.

"An electric current, *P*, passing through the selenium, whose conductivity changes at each instant under the action of the more or less intense light that it receives, passes over the line *F* to the receiving-station.

"At this point the current passes through a D'Arsonval galvanometer *G*, with a light aluminum needle *l*. At *b* is a vacuum-tube similar to a Geissler tube, entirely blackened save at the lower extremity, where there is a little aperture *C*, situated close above a revolving cylinder *a*, covered with a sensitive photographic film.

"When the galvanometer moves under the action of the very feeble current transmitted by the line, the curved ends of the needle, m_1 m_2, approach or recede from a metallic piece *f*, which causes currents of high frequency (Tesla currents) to illumine the interior of the vacuum-tube *b*. The light rays escape by the orifice *c*, and the photograph is thus reproduced point by point, as a positive image.

"The clearness of this image would be equal to that of the negative if the concentration of the light at *C* was a point, without size; but as itis necessarily a small circular spot, its diameter limits the definition of the image, as we see in the proofs obtained by M. Korn, specimens of which we reproduce.

"The ingenious device just described solves, as has been seen, only one part of the problem, since it enables us only to transmit a specially prepared negative.

"We may be permitted to hope that serious progress beyond this may shortly be made, and that the image formed in a camera may be caused to leave its impression on the sensitive film without previous photography; but this image, which will always be reproduced in successive points, will be but an incomplete interpretation

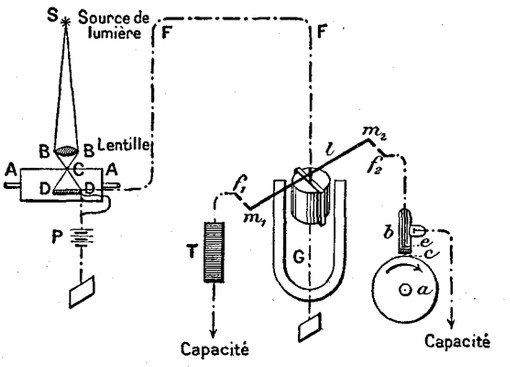


DIAGRAM OF KORN'S APPARATUS.

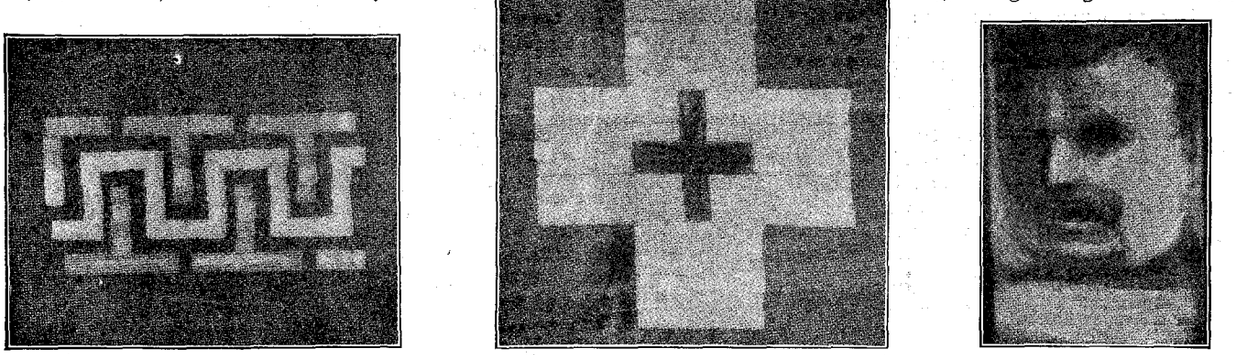
of nature, and we shall receive only black and white images that the apparatus will successively transmit.

"This is much, but not enough; for we wish to see an animated scene pass before the eyes, with all the brilliancy of its natural colors, as we see it on the ground-glass of the camera obscura.

"Have we the necessary resources at present to solve such a problem? Does science furnish us the means to do it? Or will it be necessary to have recourse to some new form of energy yet unknown, whose discovery will enable us to reach our goal? It is truly difficult to say, and only the future can tell us."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Why the Egyptians Made Bricks with Straw.—That the straw in the ancient Egyptian bricks was used for the sake of the tannic acid in it, which imparted strength to the clay, is asserted in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* by F. A. J. Fitzgerald. Says this writer:

"In attempting to manufacture graphite crucibles with certain American fire-clays, instead of the German clays usually employed for this purpose, Mr. Acheson found that the former were greatly lacking in the necessary plasticity and strength. He made several experiments to determine, if possible, the cause of plasticity in clays, and finally found that, by treating clays with dilute solutions of tannic acid, the plasticity was greatly increased. Carrying the experiments still further, he found that clays treated in this way had a much greater tensile strength when made up into forms and baked, that less water was required to get the clay into working condition, and hence the cracking during baking was much de-



SOME PHOTOGRAPHS TRANSMITTED BY PROFESSOR KORN'S APPARATUS.

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creased and a less porous article produced. Altho several experiments have been made with this process, they are not sufficiently advanced as yet to permit the publication of their details.

"It occurred to Mr. Acheson, in making the experiments with tannic acid, that possibly the reason why the Egyptians added straw to their bricks was to obtain the great strength that would be given to the clay by treatment with an extract of straw. He made an extract of straw and repeated his experiments, with the result that the straw extract produced effects quite as satisfactory as the tannic acid; these effects being sufficient in value to have justified the Egyptians in the use of straw. It is no longer necessary to assume that the benefits derived by them was due to the presence of the straw fiber, but rather to this, as yet, mysterious effect of the extract. The experiments were further extended and demonstrated that similar effects could be derived from quite a large class of vegetable extracts. Searching for a term to designate clay treated in this manner, it occurred to Mr. Acheson that it might be appropriate to recognize this early Egyptian work by terming the product 'Egyptianized clay.'"

A NEW CROP OF RADIATIONS.

THE French physicist, M. Blondlot, has found that *x*-ray tubes emit not only the Roentgen ray but also ordinary light of high refrangibility and conspicuous penetrative powers. This phenomenon has already been noticed in these columns. Under the heading given above, *The Electrical World and Engineer* refers to still more recent work of M. Blondlot, who has been investigating the radiation of a Welsbach mantle, using a tiny spark as indicator as in the previous research. Says the journal above named:

"Rubens found by the bolometric method certain presumably infra-red waves of very great wave-length in radiation from this source; and following up this line with his sensitive spark, Blondlot found not Rubens's rays, but four other groups of rays having indices of refraction between 2.0 and 3.0 in quartz and possessing remarkable penetrative power as well as very sharp and decisive action on the spark used to detect them. They passed with ease through thin material—wood, rubber, and the like, but with difficulty through rock salt, water, or even wet paper. They seemed in this particular to resemble ordinary infra-red rays of very great wave-length, yet were very highly refrangible."

More recently still, Blondlot has extended his investigation to the radiation emitted from an Argand flame, and from incandescent silver, in both of which he finds allies of the new rays, in the latter case strongly polarized. To quote again:

"It should be reiterated that these new and remarkable rays are unmistakably light, altho their exact wave-lengths have not yet been determined. They are reflected, refracted, and polarized by the usual means, are brought nicely to a focus by a quartz lens, and are totally reflected at the incidence required by their refractive indices. Yet they penetrate most opaque substances almost as freely as the *x*-rays and produce a most powerful effect on electrical discharges. They work up to a longer distance from the source than the penetrative radiations usually studied, and are not under the least suspicion of being ions, electrons, emanations, effluvia, auræ, or any other queer and unusual things. The discovery of this group of rays seems to us of a very high order of importance. Their study will be a revelation in the general theory of radiation, and their unusual properties will serve to broaden the current conceptions of transparency and opacity, as well as the view of the interrelations between radiant energy and electrical actions. These are days when an immense amount of information is being steadily collected, all bearing on the fundamental questions of the structure of matter and its relation to radiant and other forms of energy. But the aggregate is far from homogeneous; it has been collected by various methods, under various working hypotheses, and it is a confused heap of facts, apparently very difficult to marshal in any semblance of order. The peculiar value of M. Blondlot's discovery lies in its dealing with things which bear a direct and comprehensible, even if unclassified relation to the general theory of radiant energy. It gives a safe ground on which to stand in further investigations; and in particular it gives hope of throwing new light on the subject of highly penetrative rays and of reducing them to simpler terms than at present."

IS THE ATLANTIC COAST SINKING?

ACCORDING to recent surveys, the coast at and around the city of Boston is sinking into the sea at about the rate of a foot a century, having lowered 0.71 feet in the past seventy-two years. That the fate of Boston is to be shared by the whole Atlantic coast is asserted by an editorial writer in *The Engineering and Mining Journal*. He says:

"The slow sinking of the Atlantic coast is a fact well known to American geologists, but the definite measurements of the rate of that subsidence is a matter of scientific interest. As long ago as 1868, the late Prof. George H. Cook, state geologist of New Jersey, investigated this matter very fully, collecting numerous observations indicative of the encroachment of the sea on the New Jersey shore. Later investigations, made by the United States Geological Survey, have demonstrated that this is no local occurrence, but a condition characteristic of the entire Atlantic seaboard.

"In other parts of the world similar observations have been made. Along the eastern coast of England the sinking of the land relative to sea-level has been a serious matter during recorded history; villages lie buried under the salt marshes and the waves now sweep over submerged forests. On the other side of the North Sea, the Norwegian coast is rising rapidly, that is, geologically speaking. Observations show that the Scandinavian coasts are being elevated at a mean rate of 2.5 feet per century; the maximum rate, at the North Cape, being nearly twice as much. The Pacific side of South America is rising rapidly, Charles Darwin, when on the *Beagle*, having been one of the first to draw attention to the raised beaches on the coast of Chile, where plaited reeds and other evidences of human handiwork were found buried among marine shell deposits at a height of 85 feet above tidewater.

"Such observations as these, usually disregarded by the non-scientific, become impressive to the average man when he finds, by the evidence of landmarks, that the ground under his very feet is unstable. It brings home the great facts which underlie the study of geology, and suggests that even the apparently catastrophic events of geologic history, as written on the pages of rock and stone, are the result of quiet forces acting with that unwearied patience 'which hardens the ruby in a million years.' When Sir Charles Lyell saw the stupendous folds and inversions of strata which characterize the Swiss Alps, he remarked that all such apparently violent results might well have taken place without any interruption of the habitable state of these mountains, had man been then in existence, which he was not. Considerations such as these enlarge the imagination and serve, as astronomy does, to illustrate the poetry which lies often buried deep in dust, amid the dry pages of science."

Speed of a Floating Object.—The assertion of a contributor to *The American Machinist*, noted recently in these columns, that a floating object may move down stream faster than the current, is ridiculed by an editorial writer in *The Electrical Review*, who attempts to disprove it by a *reductio ad absurdum*. It will be remembered that the communication referred to was suggested by a passage in the letters of Gen. Sir Samuel Bentham. Says the editor of *The Review*:

"We will assume that Sir Samuel's premise is correct, and that the vessel does move faster than the water. Let us replace the wooden vessel by a block of ice having the same shape and the same weight as the vessel. There seems to be no reason why this should not move with the same velocity as the wooden vessel, since it will displace the same volume of water, and will be attracted toward the earth with the same force. Now let us assume that the block of ice has melted, and the resulting water has reached the same temperature as the river water. It will still occupy the original space in the river, and still have the same weight, and it therefore should continue to move down stream at a greater rate than the water surrounding it. This conclusion

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seems absurd, and to the objection that the fluid may behave differently from a solid, we can assume the water to be surrounded by a weightless membrane, retaining it in its original shape. We will still be occupying the untenable position that a certain body of water within the stream is urged forward with a greater force than that of the water surrounding it. It is not correct to state merely that the floating body is drawn down the stream by the action of gravity. The body is forced forward by the resultant of the force of gravity and the upward push of the river, which push is equal to the weight of the water displaced, and is normal to the surface of the river, and therefore has a component acting down-stream. Every particle of water in the stream is acted upon by a similar force, and there can therefore be no tendency to drive a floating object forward at a speed greater than that of the surrounding water."

The writer closes with a suggestion that as air resistance undoubtedly retards the surface water somewhat, the maximum speed of flow will be found somewhere below the surface, which might account for the results obtained by Sir Samuel.

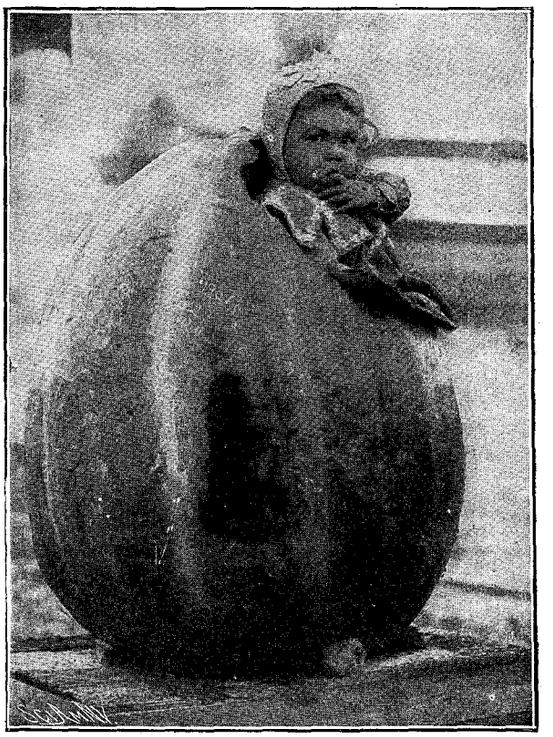
SOME BIG THINGS OF CALIFORNIA.

THE West, and especially California, is popularly regarded as the abode of big things—huge plants, fruits, trees, and animals. That this reputation is not altogether the result of any boasting propensity of the inhabitants of that region is maintained by Charles F. Holder in *The Scientific American Supplement*. Says Mr. Holder:

"There are certain peculiar conditions that hold on the Pacific slope that justify the story-teller. The West has the largest trees in the great Sequoias, which rear their lofty heads two or three hundred feet in air. It possesses the giant redwoods, which possibly rank next in size and usefulness, great forests extending all along the fog-laden country of Northern California. In Alaska we find the highest mountains in America and the largest and most numerous glaciers, beginning with Muir and Malaspina, the latter the most remarkable glacier in the world. The stroller through the markets of San Francisco will find the Western representative of the New York weak-fish—a huge creature ranging from eighty to one hundred pounds—and will be told that a similar fish is caught in the Gulf of California weighing two hundred pounds. In the Italian quarter of this city will be seen the octopus, or devil-fish, hung up for sale, a terrible array of arms or tentacles; not the little creature a foot or two across common in the East, but a veritable monster with a radial spread of perhaps twelve or fourteen feet. Along the upper coast these animals have been found with a radial spread of twenty-five feet—well named the spider of the sea. Along the coast will be seen a bass which often tips the scales at five hundred pounds; and at Monterey has been taken a mackerel weighing nine hundred pounds—suggestive that even fishes grow large in Western waters. In Alaskan waters is found a monster clam, the 'geoduck,' one of which would afford a meal for several persons; not so large, however, as the great tridacna and its species, which weighs, with its two valves, five hundred pounds, the animal alone weighing thirty. This shell, tho common in California, is from the equatorial regions of the Pacific, where, buried in the soft rock, its viselike jaws partly open, it is a menace to the natives who wade along the reefs searching for shells.

"In Southern California the vegetation is often remarkable for its size. At Santa Barbara is a grapevine which covers several hundred square feet, the vine itself resembling a tree, said to be the largest vine in the world, tho this is open to doubt, for some of the old vines of Spain are of enormous size. Whether it is due to the newness of the soil and the fact that it is not yet exhausted by successive farming is not known, but nearly everything here grows very large and rapidly. The tree known as the Australian black wattle will attain a height of fifty or more feet in five years, palms the same height in less than twenty years, and eucalyptus one hundred feet in less time; so that it is a common saying in Southern California that barren ground can be taken and made to look like a place fifty years old in five years. The extraordinary growth of flowering plants and shrubs in Southern California is noticed. The Eastern heliotrope grows in the form of a vine reaching twenty feet upward, covering the fronts of houses, in some way resisting the frost if at all protected by overhanging roof. In the city of Pasadena many remarkable examples of large growth are seen, one being a potato, which was trained to grow upon a trellis and assumed the form of a lusty vine over twelve feet high, producing an extraordinary number of potatoes.

"Some of the photographs of fields of pumpkins taken in the fall in Southern California might well be considered open to suspicion, so enormous are the productions. One pumpkin exhibited . . . in Los Angeles was so huge that a calf was held in the interior while a photographer took its picture. . . . Another colossal pumpkin raised in 1901 weighed two hundred and thirty pounds,



A COLOSSAL CALIFORNIA PUMPKIN.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York).

and when dug out after the jack-o'-lantern fashion afforded a playhouse for the rancher's little daughter, if we may judge by the picture. In the old days California pears were famous all over the civilized world for their size, but to-day this reputation applies to all fruits. Strawberries grown here are sometimes so large that three or four would fill a plate. Sweet potatoes are often mammoth—four feet in length—while the oranges, the immense navels which sometimes hang upon the trees for a year, probably excel in size any similar fruit anywhere. In a Pasadena garden in the summer of 1902 could be seen string beans with pods three feet in length, presenting an extraordinary spectacle, and as tho the vine was hung with green snakes. But this extraordinary growth can not be attributed to the soil of Southern California, as the seeds are said by Mr. Charles Richardson to have come originally from China, the growth not being abnormal, tho doubtless when the wonderful plants are distributed over the State some patriotic Californian will claim that the bean is due to the remarkable soil and climate of California."

To Store up the Rainfall.—Those who assert that forests do not materially restrain flood water, and those who deny that storage-reservoirs for the same purpose would be practicable, are evidently both discredited by *The Electrical World and Engineer*, which speaks editorially as follows of the recent heavy floods:

"The wholesale wanton destruction of forests is doing its work, and each decade seems to show greater fluctuations in the water-supply. A distinguished Australian engineer, in speaking recently

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of the flood danger in this country, strongly advised an attack on the Mississippi problem, not with levees near the mouth, but with reservoirs at the headwaters. If the flood water is merely kept in the channel, it may be prevented from doing any positive harm, but it is lost and with it an immense amount of possible benefit. The great Assouan dam controlling the flow of the Nile is an example of what intelligent engineering can do toward modifying the natural order of things. To be sure, the valley of the Mississippi proper stands in small need of irrigation, but many of its tributaries on the western side flow through an arid country, which could be saved by a wise use of the water now available by judicious impounding. A series of artificial lakes thus formed would serve a triple purpose. First, they would tend to modify the climate in the direction of greater uniformity; second, they would furnish a vast store of water for irrigation; and, finally, the use of the waste head for generating electric power would furnish a source of revenue which would go far toward putting the work on a sound financial basis."

RELATION OF DIET TO BODILY SIZE.

THAT the requirements of the body, in the way of nourishment, are proportionate, not to its weight but rather to the extent of its surface, has now been established as a physiologic law, says a writer in *The Medical Times*, citing *Modern Medicine* as his authority. He goes on to say:

"The surface of a small person is much larger in proportion to his weight than is that of a larger person. The smaller the individual, the more important this fact becomes. Careful measurements of the surface by an ingenious device have shown that a man weighing 180 pounds has a skin surface of approximately 20 square feet. By means of the following simple formula the surface of a person of any weight may be closely approximated: 180 : W : 203-2 : S3-2. In the above formula, W represents the weight of the individual and S the surface. In a person weighing 180 pounds there is practically one square foot for each nine pounds of weight, or 16 square inches for each pound. By means of the above formula we ascertain that the surface of an infant weighing 10 pounds is practically 3 square feet, or 43 square inches to each pound of weight. The surface of the child in proportion to its weight is, then, more than two and two-thirds times that of the man weighing 180 pounds.

"The weight of the child is one-eighteenth that of the adult. If we determine its food by its weight, its daily ration would be about one and one-fourth ounces; but the first requirement of food for the infant is to enable it to maintain the loss of heat which is taking place from the surface of its body. Hence the amount of food ought to be determined by the extent of its surface, and as it is two and two-thirds greater in proportion to its weight than that of the adult, the ration must be proportionately increased. This would give us three and one-third ounces instead of one and one-fourth ounces (1.25×2.66 equals 3.53). The child also requires food for increase in weight. A normal infant doubles its weight within twenty-two weeks of its life. Suppose this increase to be ten pounds in twenty-two weeks, this would amount to 1.04 ounces a day. This amount at least must be added to the ration. It is thus apparent that the ration must be much more than might be supposed. Instead of being one-eighteenth that of a person weighing 180 pounds, it must be one-fifth, or three times as much as would be estimated if the weight alone were taken into consideration."

Walking as an Exercise.—That the amount of walking for exercise is still as great as ever, in England at least, is asserted by an editorial writer in *The Hospital*, who says that it appears not to have been affected at all by the rise and popularity of cycling. That walking is a satisfactory form of exercise, especially when supplemented with the use of the golf-club, is maintained by this writer. He says:

"The chief demerit of pedestrianism is that it gives no exercise for the arms and shoulders, and not much for the loins. The kind of walking which fulfils every end of exercise is that which one takes, with a golf-club in hand, round a links. The swing of the body in wielding the club is a variety of muscular exertion which is too seldom practised, and can not be too much prized. A golfer will sometimes have remarked that certain groups of his muscles must be comparatively unexercised in ordinary, from the stiffness which he feels in them after his first day's play following a long interval; and among them are the muscles of the loins and flanks. It may be said to be a sound principle, needing no proof, that the better the condition of the muscular walls, the safer the state of the organs contained within them."

How to Take Care of Milk.—The following instructions for the home care of milk are issued by a committee of the Chicago Medical Society, as reported in *The Medical News*:

"No milk should be accepted unless bottled and sealed, and delivered from wagons with coolers. The bottle should be taken from the hand of the deliverer (not be left to stand in doorways and halls) and placed immediately upon ice. In the absence of ice, the cold bottle should be wrapped loosely in paper, old newspapers, and kept in the coolest corner. Never put the cold bottle under the faucet; a sample paper wrapping will, if dry, keep out the heat for many hours. Never remove more milk or cream from the bottle than is needed for immediate use, replacing the cover at once. The cover should be handled with a clean fork. If cream is needed, remove carefully by pouring from the top layer. If whole milk, shake the bottle before unsealing. If properly stoppered, it can be inverted repeatedly till thoroughly mixed. When small quantities of milk or cream are needed at short intervals, it is better to order two or more small bottles than one large one, allowing the reserve supply to stand wrapped, sealed, and undisturbed. It should be borne in mind that every contact of the milk with cups, spoons, feeders, or even the air, increases the danger of contamination by germs, from which no household is free."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THAT fish, cold-blooded as they are, can be frozen and thawed back to life if not exposed to the sun or not allowed to get more than twelve to fourteen degrees below the freezing-point is asserted in *The Medical Times* on the strength of a series of experiments recently made by the Washington State Fishery Commission. "If exposed to a temperature of zero they will not survive. Fish can be brought from the Columbia River and the Alaskan waters in a frozen condition and resuscitated in our own rivers and lakes, or carried to any part of the world under the same conditions with the same results."

"MODERN express engines are capable of attaining great speed, but it is doubtful if any advance in speed has been made since the first decade of the railroad era," says *Railway and Locomotive Engineering*. "Seventy miles an hour was frequently made by British express engines before 1840. A Crampton engine built by Norris at Schenectady in 1849, with one pair of seven-foot drivers, had an authenticated record of 76 miles an hour hauling eight passenger-cars. The difficulty with the early fast locomotives was that they were short of heating surface and therefore of steam-making capacity. They could not maintain fast speed."

THE value of paint made from aluminum powder has been thoroughly demonstrated, and such paint now forms one of the standard articles of commerce, says *The Metal Industry*. "The materials previously used for the purpose of making a white metallic paint were zinc, tin, and silver. The zinc is open to the objections of tarnishing and not giving the dead white color so much admired in the aluminum paint. Tin, while not readily tarnishing, does not remain in a particularly bright condition, but soon forms a dead surface over the entire article which gives it an unsightly appearance. Silver, of course, is too costly for general use and soon tarnishes. Aluminum, then, appears to be particularly suited for this use, and its color and non-susceptibility to atmospheric influences place it in the front rank of metals for paint. In fact, it is only surpassed for this purpose by gold itself."

"WHEN a singer is up before an audience, he or she can tell whether the effect of the voice is pleasing or not by watching the countenances of the listeners," says Thomas A. Edison in *Popular Mechanics*. "When, however, one sings into a dead instrument like the phonograph, without the slightest recognition as to whether the voice is properly tuned and pitched, the singer becomes rather nervous. I know some very capable singers who can sing splendidly before an audience, but when it comes to getting their voice into the phonograph, they are dumb. I have brought people of great note out to the works, and paid them handsomely for their vocal efforts, only to find, when I came to reproduce these attempts on the phonograph, that the records were utterly worthless. One must have, indeed, a regular phonograph voice in order to make a good record. Some people can sing well into a phonograph who could not get up before an audience to save their lives; and again, as I have aid, some people can sing before persons, but they can not perform before a phonograph."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

AN ENGLISH VICAR'S PROTEST AGAINST RITUALISM IN NEW YORK.

REV. R. C. FILLINGHAM, vicar of Hexton, England, "had no idea of making a commotion," to quote from his letter to Bishop Potter, when he attended "not the worship of God but of a senseless bun" at the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin in New York City. What he saw, however, prompted him to write to the bishop that "the whole service was a flagrant defiance of Protestantism." "What was openly and cynically termed high mass was performed." "Vestments were worn, incense was burned, genuflections were made." The writer concluded with a hope that "it may not be my duty, on my return to New York, to protest publicly, with a band of friends," the hint being, as the vicar put it, one of "forcible action."

THE REV. R. C. FILLINGHAM.

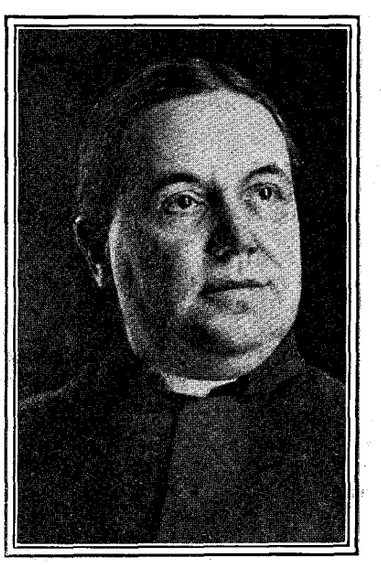
He threatens to come to New York next autumn and "protest forcibly" against ritualism.

"You call yourself a clergyman in the Church of England, but I doubt it," replied the bishop. "That you are a lunatic is much more likely. . . . The rector of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin possesses my respect and confidence. . . . I have advised him, therefore, to apply for a detail of police and have instructed him, in case you or your followers venture in any way to interrupt or interfere with his services, to direct the police to throw you and your associates into the street." To which the Rev. Mr. Fillingham replied: "I note that you condone and are privy to the illegalities and idolatry practised by the rector of St. Mary the Virgin." The English vicar then sailed away from New York, after remarking in public letters that he would return next spring and take "forcible measures." "To me," he wrote, among other things, "there seems an infinity of distance between holding that the divine Intelligence was in some mysterious way present in a human intelligence and holding that it is present in a biscuit. Surely there is an infinite distance between a man and a cake." Which prompts *The Mail and Express* (New York) to comment:

"In his letter to the English clergyman Fillingham, who has evidently come to this country to try to make trouble for the ritualistic churches, Bishop Potter distinctly transgressed the Scriptural command: 'Answer not a fool according to his folly, lest thou be like unto him.' The Rev. Mr. Fillingham's raid is based on the notion that the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country is somehow a state institution, like the English Church, and is open to the resistance of any crank who may come along to make protest on the ground that his constitutional Magna-Charta-guaranteed rights to see just such and such vestments and no other, to hear just such and such tunes and no other, are being violated. This is not the basis on which the American church is run. . . . America is the true home of religious liberty—because the religion of one man or of one congregation is not the business of any other man or congregation. . . . There is, of course, a possibility that events and tendencies may some time produce an American Catholic Church, which shall include the Catholic wing of the Episcopal Church and the 'Americanist' wing of the Roman Church in this country. But if such a church does arise, it will come about by a natural realinement and through no violent division of any sort. Meantime the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, and other congregations of similarly minded churchmen, will probably continue to worship God according to their own consciences, undisturbed either by bishops or by outside interference."

"An impertinent meddler," says the New York *Tribune*, in characterizing Rev. Mr. Fillingham; "the conduct of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin is none of his business. . . . It no more concerns the vicar of Hexton, England, than it does the Pope of Rome or the Grand Llama of Tibet." The New York *World* says: "The trouble with Mr. Fillingham is that he has not learned the difference between an established church and one based on voluntary association. The Church of England is subject to the laws of England in doctrine and discipline. In this country the churches make their own laws and pay their own way. If we do not like our neighbors' religious observances, we keep away from them." The Springfield *Republican* asks: "Is he [Mr. Fillingham] going to convert the Episcopalians in this country to consistency? Let us pity Fillingham—and the Protestant Episcopal Church." The Memphis *Commercial Appeal* says:

"Rev. Fillingham and his prototype, John Kensit, are extreme examples of that curious intolerance which looks upon the worship of God as a secondary consideration and upon the worship of God after the manner and form which it dictates as of prime importance and as the only means of salvation. This foolish spirit of bigotry has been responsible for more misery and bloodshed than almost any other influence in the world. It is based on the assumption that one man or one set of men know definitely and in detail the exact manner of worship that will be acceptable to God, whether according to ritualistic forms to which almost all the churches are tending, or in a riot of feeling and a whirlwind of noise such as is seen at a negro revival where under the excitement of the moment or the access of divine grace the soul is cleansed and sublimated and the individual asserts himself in his own way. It is human nature to believe that our own choice is the right way and that all others are false. The howling dervish esteems the dancing dervish a pagan. The worshiper who spins the prayer-wheel is a devout Buddhist, but he looks upon the dervishes with contempt. Those who pray standing up feel a sense of pity for those who get down on their marrow-bones, and those who kneel experience a like sensation when they see worshipers prone on the ground or crawling about as tho condemned with the serpent in Eden. Yet each thinks his the only way, and to his way he would have all others conform. Vanity of the ego, selfishness, and maybe sincere religion cause people to feel that way. Hence for 'forms of faith,' both graceful and graceless, zealots fight—to paraphrase Pope.



DR. G. M. CHRISTIAN,

An Episcopalian pastor whose ritualism is termed "a flagrant defiance of Protestantism."

"Human intelligence has its limitations, but one need not go on very long excursions to discover that it is not given to human intelligence to know what form of worship God prefers, or if He has any choice. That form is best in which the soul can best express itself. That form is best that furnishes the best medium of communication. An humble and a contrite heart, a soul lifted out of and above the body in ecstasy is worship. The earnest worker is a worshiper. The man recumbent on a fragrant clover-bed, look-

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ing into the mysteries of the heavens, listening to the night winds, spanning the vastitudes separating the stars, and contemplating the wonders of creation is a worshiper. The man who battles against his own infirmities and who, tho defeated a thousand times, rises to battle again, is a worshiper. . . . Faith is the gift of God, while form is factitious, man-made, a mode of expression, and an expression of such as fashion or follow it or feel the need of it. As long as people differ there will be different forms of worship. There will be high church, and low church, and no church, chapel and cathedral, services severely simple and poignantly plain, and services pompously imposing and elaborately magnificent. There are impostors and charlatans and pharisees in all churches, but these do not keep up churches. The majority of church-members are sincere and earnest, and they will follow that form of worship that most appeals to them and that is most satisfying to them, in spite of all the foolish Fillinghams in the world."

INFLUENCES WORKING FOR DENOMINATIONAL UNION.

A PLAN of denominational union embracing the Congregationalists, the United Brethren, and the Methodist Protestants has been formulated by a representative gathering of the three bodies. Action is to be taken next year, and in the mean time every minister of the denominations concerned will be invited to lay the matter before his congregation for decision. *The Independent* (New York), whose editor, Dr. William Hayes Ward, was one of the union committee, puts the case as follows:

"The three bodies mentioned are not yet ready for corporate union, but are looking toward it later; at present they hope to get ready for it, to take some steps toward it. They will, for a while, keep their separate identities and machinery, but will form one general council, which will plan for further union of their missionary bodies and look to complete union. At present their differing methods of church government can not be easily adjusted. In ecclesiastical matters, as in manufactures, it is the old machinery that delays improvement. People hate to throw old but fairly useful machinery into the scrap heap, for the sake of putting in better. The good is ever the foe of the best."

It must be borne in mind that something more than mere federation is contemplated, according to *Christendom* (Chicago):

"It was therefore concluded that the first thing to do would be to bring the bodies together in a national organization to be known as 'The General Council of the United Churches.' In this council each of the denominations is to be proportionately represented, and this council is to have a general advisory supervision over the work of all the denominations uniting in it, and is to furnish a basis for cooperation. Each of the denominations is to preserve, for the present, its own state and district organizations, and the national bodies are to meet at the same time and place with the meeting of the general council, recesses to be taken at the general meeting for the transaction of the business of the several denominations. The purpose is, however, that as rapidly as possible the merger of these separate interests shall be made, and that there shall be a complete consolidation of the consulting bodies. A committee consisting of five members from each of these bodies was appointed to work out the details of the organization of the general council. All this action is, of course, provisional; these proposals must be submitted to the national meetings of the several bodies, and must be ratified by them."

The same paper notes that the representatives of the Christian Connection found themselves unable to take part in the arrangement, altho their cooperation had been asked. "The people of the Christian Connection are firm in their opposition to all doctrinal symbols, and they could not therefore accept the basis of agreement upon which the others united." *Christendom* is further impressed by the fact that this important movement in the direction of denominational union is affecting other Christian churches throughout the land. *The Independent*, already quoted, remarks: "There are many other denominational unions that ought to be formed. They must be considered by families, those governed congregationally, presbyterially, and episcopally." We quote further:

"Union on the part of some of these seems comparatively hopeless. Thus the Christian Connection will unite with no body which will take any name except *Christian*, or which will pay any sort of allegiance to any statement of faith. The Disciples, or a large part of them, are still in the military stage, and could not possibly make any concessions. The Lutherans are not ready for any union with Christians of other names until they have settled the divisions among themselves, of which there is some hope. . . .

"Next in number come the churches that are episcopally governed, including the great Methodist denominations, the Protestant Episcopal Church, the United Brethren, and a number of smaller bodies, for in this review we do not include the powerful Catholic Church. Why the white Methodist bodies can not unite among themselves, and the colored Methodist equally, passes the comprehension of outsiders. There must be strong antagonism that keeps Northern Methodists and Southern Methodists apart, as Northern and Southern Baptists and Northern and Southern Presbyterians. . . . . .

"Somewhat more hopeful are the prospects of union in the third body of churches, those presbyterially governed. The Northern and Southern Presbyterians are still kept apart by a foolish pride of consistency. During the Civil War the Northern Presbyterians voted to support the Government. The Southern Presbyterians declared that this was a political and not a religious utterance, and, therefore, illegitimate. Accordingly they still refuse in their General Assembly to express themselves even on a question of temperance which enters into politics, and they demand that the Northern Church rescind all its utterances on public questions as a condition of union. . . . . .

"For the next twenty years union will be the note of the Protestant churches in this and other lands. Their mission work requires it, their progress at home requires it. We shall see in each of the three divisions we have named a pious rivalry in this good work, and no better service can be done by those who love their Christian faith than the effort to secure Christian unity by denominational union."

The secular press is now paying almost as much attention to the subject as is the religious press. We read in the Kansas City *Times*:

"The existence of one hundred and fifty different Protestant denominations in the United States must impress the most ultra-non-conformist as unfortunate. The dissidence of dissent is carried to an extreme. With its needless competition, its friction, its proselyting, it frequently becomes unchristian. Even where church-building societies do not scramble to supplant rivals in home mission-fields, the existence of so many independent ecclesiastical machines means a tremendous waste of efficiency. Work is duplicated, there is no coordination of effort, and energy is dissipated.

"The first definite step toward consolidation, therefore, is a matter of greater importance than might at first appear, for it represents a modern tendency that is likely to show far-reaching results. Yet probably few persons knew the last week of April that a conference looking to the consolidation of four denominations was in progress in Pittsburg. While the union was not effected at that time, the results achieved were significant enough to warrant general attention. . . . Possibly this action taken at Pittsburg may grow into a general movement to end the scandal involved in the existence of so many needless divisions of the Protestant Church."

In an editorial dealing with the Presbyterian outlook for denominational unity, the New York *Sun* points out that the Presbyterian family of churches "is now divided into twelve branches," adding:

"We shall not attempt to define the differences in doctrine and practise between these many divisions of Presbyterianism, but will merely say that generally they do not go to the essence of religion. The greatest of the branches, the Northern and Southern, are divided by a geographical line only, as if they belonged to distinct countries. . . . . .

"The Reformed Church, once known as the Dutch Reformed, with a membership of 376,540, is also a branch of the Presbyte-

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rian family. The Congregationalists, with a membership of 634,835, are widely apart from it in their church organization, of course, but in doctrine the two are so closely in accord that ministers of each often pass from pastorates in the one church to the other. Into such a union, or confederation, as is proposed, the Lutherans, now numbering 1,696,268 in their twenty-one different branches in this country, might be brought, appropriately, for the difference of doctrine which once caused their separation has become comparatively trivial in these days of loosening doctrinal conviction. The trouble now is not due to the obstinacy of people in their special religious beliefs so much as to their tendency to fall away from all religious belief.

"If the Presbyterian family, or the denominations of the Reformed faith, as it is still denominated, could be brought together it would make a consolidated body of imposing numerical proportions, as our statistics of the membership of the many different branches bear witness, and would tend to strengthen the cause of Protestantism, now so rudely attacked.

"The plan of union proposed omits, however, the one great consolidation which ought to be made. It is a reflection on American Christianity that powerful churches like the Baptist, the Methodist, and the Presbyterian should be divided into Northern and Southern churches at a time when every good reason for the separation has been removed. They ought to come together as brethren in religion and as patriotic citizens of a common country."

TURKISH OBJECTIONS TO THE EPISTLE TO THE THESSALONIANS.

OBJECTIONS are made by the Turkish Government to the wording of 1 Thess. i. 7, 8, and hopes of the American Bible Society are accordingly somewhat disturbed. Moreover, according to the London *Mail*, the censorship at Constantinople reserves temporarily other objections to the New Testament. The King James version of the text in question reads: "So that ye were ensamples to all that believe in Macedonia and Achaia. For from you sounded out the word of the Lord not only in Macedonia and Achaia, but also in every place your faith to Godward is spread abroad; so that we need not to speak anything." The word "Macedonia" does not please the Turks, who would substitute for it another geographical expression. Says the Louisville *Courier Journal:*

DR. FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS,
who thinks there is a fanatical element in our national character, derived from New England Puritans.

"The 'unspeakable Turk' is probably a person with little sense of humor, but he is capable of being very funny sometimes in an unconscious way. For example, the Turkish censor at Constantinople is embarrassing the American Bible Society by setting up a claim to edit the copies of the Scriptures intended for circulation in the Turkish dominions. He particularly objects to the insertion of the word Macedonia, which is a Turkish dependency and gives the Sultan a good deal of trouble.

"One may well understand the objections of the Turks to the passage in Acts xvi. 9, which reads as follows: 'And a vision appeared to Paul in the night; there stood a man of Macedonia, and prayed him, saying, Come over into Macedonia and help us.' It happens that the men of Macedonia are still lifting up their voices and asking the people of other countries to come and help them. It is true that the help asked of Paul was to be given by preaching the Gospel, while the modern Macedonian wish is help to shake off the Turkish yoke, but distinctions of this sort are probably too fine for the mind of the Turkish censor.

"The censor at Constantinople wishes Macedonia stricken out and 'the vilayets of Salonica and Monaster' substituted. The censor is probably quite incapable of perceiving that to put the words here suggested into the mouth of a man of the first century would be a gross absurdity, since the Turks themselves did not come to Europe till the fifteenth, and the division of the country into villayets was made afterward. In Paul's day there was no Salonica, tho the old name of Thessalonica was pretty close to it. But even if the modern vilayets were substituted for the ancient name, it is not at all clear that this would remove the objection to asking outside help.

"The objections of the Turks to the Bible are not altogether political, but sometimes religious. For example, some time since objection was made to the expression, 'Christ came to save sinners.' It was pointed out that Mohammedan sinners must be exempt from Christian salvation, and it was suggested that the line be changed to read: 'Christ came to save Christian sinners.' This difficulty was compromised in some way, but the whole controversy shows how amusing the Turk can be without being at all conscious of it."

AUSTERITY IN THE AMERICAN CHARACTER.

AMERICAN thought and morals have been dominated by the austere character shaped in New England and by New England Puritanism, concludes Dr. Franklin H. Giddings, of Columbia University. Writing in *The International Quarterly* (Burlington, Vt.), he says that this austere character has stood fearlessly, he is tempted to say relentlessly, for all the ten commandments, not excepting those referring to graven images and Sabbath observance. We quote further:

"Its geographical distribution is along a well-marked zone extending from New England to Kansas. Throughout this Northern belt of States it has continuously antagonized all amusements that are by the common consent of mankind demoralizing, and, until recently, it has been almost equally uncompromising in its opposition to the diversions of dancing, card-playing, and the theater. The rationally conscientious type of character is the offspring of the austere. . . . The rationally conscientious character is usually found combined with an intellect that approaches, if it is not completely of, the scientific quality. It is at least critical, always scrutinizing the premises as well as the logical processes of thought. The austere character is, on the whole, correlated with deductive or speculative habits of reasoning—with a certain dogmatic cast of mind. With the convivial character is usually associated a lightly emotional nature and a habit like that which has been attributed to the Latin peoples, of arriving at judgments or of accepting beliefs upon external suggestions rather than through speculation, and yet without critically weighing evidence. This combination may be described as an ideo-emotional type of mind. The austere character and the habit of deductive reasoning constitute the dogmatic-emotional mind. The scientific habit of thought in combination with the rationally conscientious character makes the critical-intellectual mind. An overwhelming majority of the American people is of the ideo-emotional and dogmatic-emotional types. The evidence in support of this assertion can not be repeated here. It is found in the composition of the people by nationalities, in their religious preferences, and in their intellectual achievements."

Four great types of character may be observed in every people, according to Dr. Giddings—the forceful man, the convivial man, the austere man, and the rationally conscientious man. "In the United States these character-types have been exhibited in a large way, with less of restraint upon their perfect expression and unfolding than anywhere else in the world." "The forceful man will yet survive in a thousand dangerous callings," and of the convivial man we are told:

"The convivial character at its best, stripped of objectionable features and displaying to advantage its most engaging ones, was

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developed on a large scale in the Southern white population of the plantations before the Civil War. There was a hospitality, a beauty, and a graciousness of social life, which unhappily we are not likely to see again in this land for many generations, if ever. The convivial character that is developing here to-day is of a far less engaging sort. It is that of the luxury-loving classes in the great cities, reckless in their expenditures of wealth and vulgar in its display. In the less well-to-do stratum it is that of a middle- and working-class public, fond of cheap theaters and concert-halls, a public which will not soon be transformed by more refining influences."

The austere side of the American character, considered in connection with the New England Puritanism that is responsible for its original shaping, is thus traced through a series of events in American history:

"It is generally recognized that the New Englander of the older stock is emotionally more somber than the lighter-hearted people of the South and the frankly natural, unrepressed people of the West. It is a serious question whether the temperamental gloom which undeniably was a characteristic of New England Puritanism, and which has been in a measure diffused throughout the population that moved westward through New York, Ohio, Michigan, Northern Indiana, and Illinois, and on into Iowa Kansas, and Nebraska, has not been correlated with the pathological phenomenon which is known as American nervousness, and especially with the susceptibility of American women in the Northern States to 'nervous prostration.' Certain it is that the so-called New England conscience is less a fact of morals than of temperament. It is a disposition to look too much upon the evils of life and the shortcomings of mankind; to be less kind to virtue and blind to faults than infallible in discovering sin. Naturally with this temperamental quality the people of Puritan blood and traditions in their emotionalism have tended somewhat toward fanaticism. The spontaneous expression of human feeling can not habitually be repressed, and the world can not habitually be looked at in a spirit of condemnation, without creating forces which at times will burst forth in destructive activity. To one familiar through his historical studies with the teaching and the practise of New England Puritanism two hundred and fifty years ago, it is wonderful, not that the witches of Salem should have been burned, or that the Baptists and Quakers of Massachusetts should have been expelled, but rather that there should not have been extensive persecutions, accompanied by great cruelty and widespread criminality. It speaks volumes for the average good sense and the high intelligence of the people of New England and their descendants that the fanaticism which undoubtedly they have exhibited at one and another time has been relatively mild and harmless, and that it has almost without exception been called out by evil conditions that right-feeling men could not fail to abhor. The anti-slavery movement, for example, was not devoid of the element of fanaticism; the prohibition and allied temperance movements have had their measure of it, especially in Maine and in Kansas. The anti-Mormon feeling in the days when the followers of Joseph Smith were being driven from New York to Ohio, from Ohio to Illinois, and from Illinois to Missouri and beyond, was marked by both fanaticism and criminality; and it is safe to say that calm-minded men two hundred years from now, who read the anti-imperialistic literature which has been put forth since the Spanish War, will find it not wholly free from the fanatical spirit."

BABYLON OF THE BIBLE AND BABYLON OF TO-DAY.

PROF. FRIEDRICH DELITZSCH, of "Babel and Bible" fame, recently delivered another lecture in the presence of the German Emperor and Empress, but confined himself this time to a report of personal observations during his recent six months' journey in Babylon, and a comparison of conditions to-day with those of Biblical times. From the *Allgemeine Zeitung* of Munich (No. 88) we extract the following data given by Professor Delitzsch:

Ancient Babylon was the alluvial land of the Euphrates and the Tigris region, about equal in size to the Italy of to-day, and was the grainery of the ancient world, with a phenomenal wealth of vegetation and palm forests and olive orchards and vineyards. Canals dug in various directions served to store the waters and to irrigate the land, and at the same time were the avenues of commerce and trade. Indeed, the Babylon of the Biblical period was the Holland of antiquity. Every king found his glory in the extension of the waterway system, and from the days of Hammurabi through many centuries the work of the ruler in this regard proved to be the greatest blessing to the country. The whole country was practically one vast garden, northward from Babylon, between Hillel and Bagdad, according to the wonderful reports of Xenophon, Ammianus Marcellinus, and Zosimus, the last mentioned finding as late as the fifth Christian century vast vineyards and olive-groves throughout the land. In the times of the early Arabian califs no fewer than three hundred and sixty cities and villages are mentioned by name along these canals, and the booty in gold taken here was many hundredweight. Pliny declares this to have been "the most fruitful land in the East."

Now, on the other hand, it is a dreary desert, the playground of the storms and winds. In the southern portions there are still some remnants of the canals left, but the two famous rivers, Euphrates and Tigris, are no longer connected, and between Bagdad and Bassora a few English steamboats can scarcely force their way. The country is depopulated, poverty and sickness prevail among the Kurds and the Arabs, and no physician is to be found for many miles. The localities in Southern Babylonia that were once the centers of a great caravan trade are now entirely deserted. —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CULT OF THE UNGODLY.

"ONLY lately," complains the London *Spectator*, in an elaborate article under the above caption, "we heard a scoundrel excused on the score that he had a bad uncle":

"It would have been just as reasonable to condemn him because he had several good aunts. Inherited helplessness has taken the place of original sin. 'Environment,' again, is made to justify many a man who, so far as the world can tell, has been well brought up. His excusers use any argument which comes to hand and can be fitted under that heading. He was too strictly managed as a boy, or too much neglected, they say. He had too much money, or he was kept too short; he was ruined by not going to a public school, or he was the sort of boy who never should have been sent to one. 'A mental twist' is another favorite excuse. It is considered to account for anything, from a violent temper, incurable laziness, or the habit of lying, to a mere disregard of ordinary politeness; and for the reality of the supposed 'twist' a mad cousin or an eccentric grandfather is ample proof. If no such relation is to be found, it is concluded that he would turn up if any one had time thoroughly to seek for him; and the modern world decides that, knowing nothing, it is best to pardon all."

Pursuing the train of its reflections, the English weekly finds that "the real evil of this cult of the ungodly does not lie in foolish excuses, but in the prevalence of foolish admirations." "We seem to be losing our sense of moral symmetry":

"In the Middle Ages men specialized in abstinence to such an extravagant degree that good men practised and ordinary men came to venerate, not self-control, but self-torture; not a noble independence of the world and its luxuries, but voluntary imprisonment, starvation, and filth. A hair shirt was thought more of than a kind heart, and celibacy was revered above the domestic virtues. Just now the favorite qualities are energy, industry, grit, and determination, and when we find them we are dazzled and refuse to see anything else. To be a 'strong' man is to be a great man, and in the world of to-day a good man. . . . The question, 'Is he a good man?' can usually not be understood without its context, or, at any rate, without the knowledge possessed by the speakers. It means, Is he a clever doctor, or a subtle lawyer, or a strong politician, or an accomplished writer, or a smart officer, or what not?—in fact, it simply means, Is he able and energetic? Often it has even less moral significance, and means simply, Is he successful? The man who points out that So-and-so, tho strong and successful, tho hard-working and courageous, is unscrupulous, is apt to be looked on as either small-minded or jealous. . . . Another, a lighter and more harmless, form of this cult is manifested by the *débâcle* of respectability in fiction."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

WORLD-POLITICS OF LEO XIII.

PAPAL policy constitutes a factor in world-politics which should never be lost sight of, according to the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest), which returns again and again to the subject in editorials of a critical tone. It arrives at the conclusion that the political element has been given "too great prominence" at the Vatican "for ten years past," and it censures Cardinal Rampolla for that fact. The Budapest paper antagonizes the papal Secretary of State because of what it styles his "pro-Gallican politics," and it even accuses him of taking advantage of the Pope's age to insist upon measures that otherwise might have been disapproved. The following utterance is to be interpreted in the light of the fact that the *Pester Lloyd* champions the Triple Alliance, of which it deems the papal Secretary of State an enemy:

"In the first decade of his pontificate, Leo XIII. had no less than three Secretaries of State: Cardinals Franchi, Nina, and Ludovico Jacobini. During the second and throughout the unexpired third decades of his reign the name that persists is that of Rampolla del Tindaro. But the last named was, during the first half of the sixteen-year period of his term of office—from 1887 until the early nineties—more the creature than the dictator. Only within recent years was there a change. The Pope, who was nearing the nineties, became a different man from what he had been in his eighties. Age did not fail to leave its impress upon the Vicar of Christ. The Leonine period was modified by the Leo-Rampolla period. Rampolla was very powerless while Prince Bismarck remained in power and favor. The statesman-like ideal of cooperation with Bismarck in Europe was in the mind of Leo, and the influence of Rampolla was thus at first paralyzed. Rampolla had neither sympathy for Germany nor for her great Chancellor, but was fascinated by his doctrinaire policy of an ecclesiastical French combination. So His Eminence breathed more freely when the fall of Bismarck was announced in the year 1890. Since then the star of Rampolla has been in the ascendent. As the severance of Bismarck's connection with the conduct of German policy caused a lowering of Germany's influence in European affairs, German influence at the Vatican sank too. 'When Bismarck merely pressed a button the ring was heard throughout Europe,' was a subsequent comment of Dr. von Schlözer, for many years Prussian envoy at the Vatican. And he added: 'When Bismarck quitted office I felt that I could not appear at the Vatican with the old-time effect. I no longer spoke in the name of a powerful personage, before whom even the iron will of the Pope himself had to bend.'

"Now the influence of the Jesuits began to bloom. They had hitherto found in Leo XIII. a promoter only of their dogmatism, for Leo had in his youth attended the Jesuit college at Viterbo, and his brother, Cardinal Giuseppe Pecci, was a member of the order of Loyola. The Jesuits now ventured to draw nearer to the statesman Leo by advancing the idea that the creation of Prince Bismarck—to whom the Pope had once offered the decoration of a papal title—the German empire, would speedily collapse now that the Chancellor had retired. And as the exponent of this idea in whom the wish was father to the thought, they attached themselves to Cardinal Rampolla. The latter, by his capacity for work, his devotion, and his almost ascetic sympathy with the 'prisoner of the Vatican' theory, so won the heart of his master that the Pope would not be parted from the man who gradually transformed himself from a creature of the pontifical will into its inspiration and even into its despot. It can be truly averred that from this period the statesmanship of the Pope acquired another direction. Toward Italy Cardinal Rampolla has remained even more irreconcilable than the Pope himself. The cardinal considers the metamorphosis of Rome from the capital of united Italy into the capital of the papal monarchy the easiest thing in the world. He lives in the conviction that an international conflict may break out in Europe to-day or to-morrow, and that in the universal upheaval the unity of Italy will be doomed. The papal Secretary longs for the conflict, and in this receives the sympahy of the Frenchmen who want revenge for Alsace-Lorraine, men like Déroulede and the Nationalists of France. No one is so objectionable to the cardinal as Waldeck-Rousseau and his followers.

"All contrasts that last for any length of time have a tendency to lose their vividness, and this has been the case with the papacy in its relations with the kingdom of Italy. Why? Has not the papacy gained in prestige during the last twenty years? Can not the Pope, even in his claims to the temporal power, express himself in freedom to the whole Christian world? Is not Vatican rhetoric, whose stalking-horse is the temporal power, at perfect liberty to ride that hobby at will? Indeed, can not the Pope feel only the safer under the protection of the worldly power?"

The Budapest paper answers this last question in the affirmative. "Nevertheless," it adds, "the older Leo XIII. grew, the more the irreconcilables took advantage of the fact. Cardinal Rampolla was their leader." For a time, we read, the cardinal was encouraged by the state of politics in Europe:

"The years during which the Méline cabinet under the presidency of Felix Faure held the rudder of the ship of state at Paris saw the most intimate harmony between the Vatican and the Elysée. The reaction in France took place under the patronage of the papal Secretary of State who dictated to the Pope. There still flamed out occasionally a spark of independence in the soul of the aged and physically debilitated pontiff. But the Leo XIII. of the past decade was not the Leo XIII. of the decade that preceded. Nor did Vatican politics, dominated by Cardinal Rampolla, meet with the success that formerly crowned it when Leo XIII. was able to retain the helm in his own delicate hands. What infinite pains were taken by the Vatican to prevent the outbreak of war between the United States and Spain and to favor the Queen Regent Christina! Every intervention of the Vatican, all the efforts of the papal nuncio in Madrid on the one hand and all the diplomacy of the American Archbishop Ireland on the other, were futile. Even when the war had actually broken out, the Pope vainly strove to aid his favorite Spain. Equally unsuccessful were the endeavors of the Vatican to establish diplomatic relations with the Sultan. A baneful influence prevailed throughout the last decade of papal statesmanship. However, altho the last years of the pontificate have not been so successful politically as were those of his first period of power, the fame of his striking personality has remained undimmed. His days have been spent in unremitting labor. Almost up to this very day he toiled and toiled, even when illness had weakened his powers of work. Wonders are related of his moderation in eating and drinking, nor does it seem that he has much need of slumber. Thus it comes that the personality of Leo XIII. commands respect not only in the adherents but also in the opponents of the church."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which, like all papers upholding the Triple Alliance, complains of Cardinal Rampolla and his anti-German views, observes: "The Pope has not witnessed the realization of his darling dream, the restoration of the temporal power. Rather must he admit to himself, it being assumed that he correctly reads the signs of the times, that all hope of a restoration of the temporal power must be abandoned. He has himself contributed to this result more than anybody else. Throughout his reign, which belongs to one of the most peaceful epochs in the history of the Church, he has afforded the best possible evidence of the fact that the papacy is in no real need of the temporal power, that it can perform its functions very well without that adjunct, much better, in fact, than formerly when the Pope had to place himself under the protection of some foreign Power or become the creature of some Italian or merely Roman party. This conviction—that the Pope is freer, safer as things stand—can not be banished from the mind of the world by all the art of the Ultramontanes." To this the *Rassegna Internazionale* (Rome), organ of a section of Roman Catholic opinion in Italy, adds, over the signature of an anonymous writer styling himself "Fra Ginepro":

"In urging the clergy to multiply schools and institutions, to found banks and newspapers, to organize clubs and corporations, Cardinal Rampolla has sought not only to increase and diffuse the power and influence of the clerical body, but to discipline and govern the Catholics themselves throughout the world that they might become more apt to gain public office and uphold with more frequent requisitions of money that great question, now no longer taken seriously, of the temporal power. . . . Under the present

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pontificate there has been too much politics, and now we are getting the consequences without being in a position to forestall them. Not so long ago the writer was conversing with an illustrious bishop of vigorous intellect and of the profoundest faith. Agreeing that in addition to a political crisis we are approaching rapidly toward a religious crisis, he thus concluded: 'We have thought too much of diplomatic intrigues, of political organization, and of the restoration of the temporal power. And God has afflicted us with dire portents, wishing us thus to understand that it is time we began to think also of Him.' In these words there is a whole policy—one which is undoubtedly in the aspirations and perhaps also in the prayers of many pious souls."

No study of the statesmanship of Leo XIII. has attracted more attention than a recent work by Count Charles de Germiny, of France, "The Politics of Leo XIII.," which has gone through large editions. He thus concludes, after an elaborate examination of Vatican diplomacy:

"In view of the present situation of the Holy See, let us consider the prospects in the election of the next Pope. Three candidates now confront each other—Cardinal Rampolla, who has so long been Secretary of State; Cardinal Serafino Vanutelli, formerly nuncio at Vienna; and Cardinal Gotti, formerly general of the Carmelites. The chances of these three candidates will depend upon the date of the coming conclave and upon the state of pontifical politics when it is held. If between now and then the policy of Leo XIII., and hence that of Cardinal Rampolla, has triumphed—that is to say, if France puts an end to the religious persecutions and suspends the execution of the law against the religious orders and shows her appreciation of the leading part in the protection of Christians in the far East granted to her by the Pope to the detriment of other nations—such a success would vindicate the entire policy of the Holy Father in recent years. Leo XIII. will leave the world victorious, for events will have justified his policy and silenced the cardinals who advocated a different line of action. In that event, Cardinal Rampolla, the associate and support of pontifical policy, is indicated to the voters of the Sacred College, the more so as in the course of his long ministry he has conferred obligations upon many cardinals who are his clients and almost his creatures, and who when the time for balloting arrives will recollect that majorities gravitate to victors.

"If, on the other hand, the sectarian policy of those who have ruled France for twenty years past has not been disarmed by the advances and the good offices of Leo XIII., if the attitude of the Pope has won in return only rebuffs and persecutions, it is possible that the Holy Father before he dies will yet have time to alter his policy and to respond to the many advances made to him on behalf of the Triple Alliance. This would mean the withdrawal in the East and in the Far East of the right to protect the great religious institutions which henceforth would be under the guardianship of Italian and Austrian religious orders, upheld by German gold. That would mean final defeat for the Holy Father, an avowal that he has been on the wrong path for the last ten years; that he made a mistake in drawing near to France, his eldest daughter, above the heads of the sectaries who despoil her; that it was in vain he abandoned the parties of reaction, which include so many good Catholics, to strive with his clergy for a France reunited forever; that the true majority of the well-disposed remains paralyzed by the government of the Masonic lodges, and that he must, sorely against his will, seek the support necessary to him from those who, by the treaty establishing the Triple Alliance, guarantee to Italy the peaceful possession of the city of Rome, notwithstanding the just claims of the Holy See. In that case the votes will go naturally to Cardinal Serafino Vanutelli, who, ever since his nunciature at Vienna, has felt a hatred for republics and demagogs, and who must find that the kings of the world are the only rulers upon whom the Holy See may depend for the support of its spiritual royalty.

"Finally, should death carry off Leo XIII. before events have had their due opportunity to vindicate his present policy or before he has himself determined to alter its direction, there still remains the duty of the Pope not to quit this world without leaving the religious orders, so persecuted in every country, a champion in the person of a candidate selected from among themselves. That is why Cardinal Gotti—former general of the Carmelites, who displayed such strong qualities during the mission he fulfilled in Brazil, where he completely reorganized the religious orders established there—is the favorite candidate of the Holy Father, who, thus bequeathing the chair of St. Peter to a monk, will at least leave this life in the hope that his successor will not permit to be destroyed without some attempt to defend them those religious orders which, as he thinks, form the best half of the Catholic clergy at present in existence."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LESSONS OF THE GERMAN ELECTION.

TWO sets of lessons, one in conflict with the other, are derived by the German press from the results of the recent general election in Germany. The Conservative *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) and the semi-official *Reichsbote* (Berlin) see in the Social-Democratic vote of over 3,000,000—a gain exceeding 900,000 in five years—a warning of the peril of universal suffrage. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* indorses that view. The Socialist *Vorwärts* (Berlin) asserts, on the other hand, that the Government must reduce the burdens of militarism and abolish class privilege if "serious situations" are to be avoided. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), organ of the middle classes in the empire, says that liberalism should prevail in the councils of the Government. The clerical *Germania* (Berlin) infers that the people desire the removal of certain

GOING TO VOTE.

CLERICALS TO HANS—"There's no more beer, and if there were you'd never vote. Look to it that you go to heaven and be an angel."
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

disabilities of the Jesuits. The Roman Catholic Center increased its vote by about 300,000 over the figures of five years ago, while the National Liberals increased their vote by about 275,000. These facts are dwelt upon with satisfaction by the respective party organs. The new Reichstag will be made up as indicated by the following table, upon which the *Vorwärts*, the *Vossische Zeitung*, and the *Freisinnige Zeitung* are able to agree, with reservations here and there in the case of minor political parties:

Party.	Members in New Reichstag.	Members in Old Reichstag.	Comparative Result.
Roman Catholic Center	101	106	Loss 5
Social Democrats	81	58	Gain 23
Conservatives	53	52	Gain 1
Free Conservatives	19	20	Loss 1
National Liberals	52	53	Loss 1
Richter Radicals	21	28	Loss 7
Barth Radicals	9	15	Loss 6
South German Radicals	6	7	Loss 1
Poles	16	14	Gain 2
Alsatians	9	10	Loss 1
Antisemites	9	12	Loss 3
Agrarians and Peasants' League	7	11	Loss 4
Hanoverians	3		
Danes	1		
Independents	10	11	Loss 1

Before entering upon a further analysis of German press comment, we shall present the views of a few papers outside of the empire, which have followed the contest minutely. Among them

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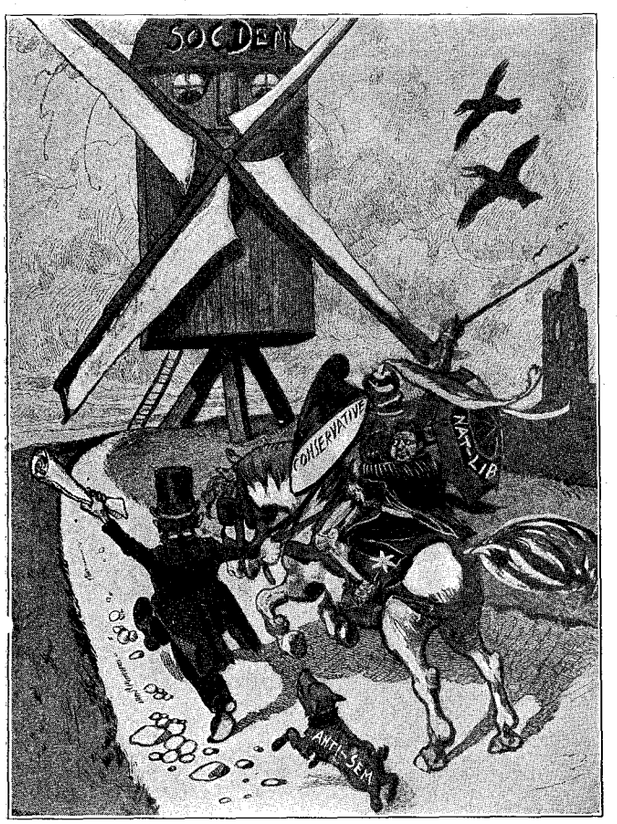
is the *Indepéndance Belge* (Brussels), the great Liberal organ which antagonizes Emperor William. It says:

"The rage of the German Conservatives in the face of the Socialist victory at the election for the Reichstag is now breaking out furiously in the papers which are believed to get their inspiration from exalted quarters. The success of the extreme left being incontestable, the organs of the right are considering without delay the practical means of preventing the progress of Socialism, and, as fear is ever a bad adviser, they urge purely and simply such a modification of universal suffrage as will destroy the chance of a Radical or a Socialist to enter the parliament of the empire. The reactionaries are throwing the responsibility for the situation upon Chancellor von Bülow. We agree in this, but not for the reasons advanced by the German Conservatives. Count von Bülow is responsible for this Socialist victory, because he is the author of the tariff bill, because he yielded to the protectionists all that he could yield to them. The Conservatives, on the contrary, hold the Chancellor responsible because he did not supervise the elections in a way to produce results more satisfactory to the throne. In other words, they reproach the Chancellor for not having adequately 'accomplished' the elections and for not having put into operation all the repressive measures which governments have at command.

"It would have been necessary, no doubt, to act as the Servian Government acted during the last elections for the Skuptchina, when no member of the opposition was elected, or as the Spanish Government acted before even the voting began by making a division of the seats. Who knows? It was perhaps from his extreme cleverness that the Chancellor refrained from bringing pressure to bear upon the electorate. This striking proof of the power of Socialism in Germany was necessary to him, perhaps, in order that he might have leave to assert his reactionary tendencies without restraint. For the past two or three years there has been talk on the other side of the Rhine of a muzzling of the extreme left, but the Government has never found the moderate element in the Reichstag disposed to assent to this act of power. Now that the strength of the Socialists is patent to all eyes, now that the Socialists hold nearly a fourth of the seats in the Reichstag, the moderate groups, in alarm, will perhaps be more docile and will permit the Government to invade the rights of the nation. This, beyond a doubt, is behind the apparent disinterestedness displayed by Count von Bülow during the progress of the political campaign. In any event, the reactionaries are a unit in urging the Government to destroy the Socialist movement, dissolve the Reichstag, and abolish universal suffrage. Their rage is boundless and goes so far as to blind them to the prodigious childishness of the methods they are urging.



A SOCIALIST VIEW.
What the German political situation amounts to.
—*Der Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

"In Saxony the right to vote has been curtailed, the Socialists have been expelled from the parliament of that kingdom, and what has been the result? The whole of Saxony is Socialist at the present time, and *Vorwärts* deems that country the very citadel of German Socialism at the existing juncture. To chase the Extreme Left out of the parliaments is to throw it into the street, to turn it aside from legality, to drive it into the adoption of revolutionary measures. When you deprive the Socialists of the national tribune, they must perforce create an agitation of their own, and who can say where such an agitation will end? Germany, a land of extreme militarism, where army officers may put peaceful citizens to the sword more or less without the process costing the wearer of the uniform much, would have no trouble in suppressing a revolutionary movement, we are told. That remains to be seen. In view of the fact that the Socialists control some three million votes, it must be admitted that Socialism has a solid foundation on the other side of the Rhine. There can be no violent running counter to such a current, such a mass can not be driven back pell-mell, for it would be exasperated by brutal resistance. If the German Government should adopt the absurd tactics advocated by the reactionary organs, the internal peace of the empire will be compromised and the Germans will enter a period of trouble in which their well-being may be wrecked."

AND YET IT MOVES!
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

The new Reichstag, according to the Paris *Temps*, will contain but two fractions of magnitude—"the Roman Catholics and the Socialists." "What is particularly worthy of attention is the set back of the elections to the policy of the Emperor. In certain quarters—especially among the advocates of a pure and simple Bismarckism—there is urging of a return to the mailed fist, the outlawing of the Socialists." And in another editorial on the subject the same paper says:

"The first thing to catch the attention is the triumph of Social-Democracy, and with this triumph the practical taking possession of the kingdom of Saxony. . . . Saxony, ruled by a sort of patriarchal, inquisitorial, puffed-up despotism—on a level with the court from which the princess royal felt compelled to fly—has capped the climax of an unflinching reaction by suppressing universal suffrage in the elections for her own diet. The authors of this promising scheme flattered themselves that they had given a deathblow to the Socialists by depriving them of all representation. All they succeeded in doing was to provoke an immense outburst of discontent and to make the Social-Democracy the rallying-point of the disaffected. . . . The Socialists have even in-

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vaded the strongholds of the Roman Catholics. If the Center has one sacred city it is Cologne, with its dome, its convents, its traditions of prince electors and of archbishops martyred to the Kulturkampf. From time immemorial Cologne has elected Catholic deputies of the Ultramontane clerical sort. And yet in this inviolable sanctuary Socialism, which five years ago obtained but 9,000 votes against the Catholic vote of 12,821, now obtains 13,284 against 15,622, forcing the candidate of the church to submit to a reballot. There is no escape from the fact that a great Socialist wave has broken over Germany. What renders this political triumph dramatic is that it has been won against the passionate pleas of the Emperor."

Other newspapers outside of Germany comment in similar terms upon the result, the *Corriera della Sera* (Rome) asserting that clerical circles in Rome are surprised at the result, which is interpreted as an indication that Germany is about to become like Belgium, "with a democratic party on one side and a clerical party on the other," between which the real struggle for power will lie. In Germany itself there is every variety of opinion, but it is pointed out in Berlin that the state of parties will not interfere with the Government's policy, because the Socialists gained from the groups which would not have supported the imperial views in any event. However, we find the Socialist *Vorwärts* (Berlin) saying on the day after the reballots:

"The distracted combination of all the reactionary forces did not save our opponents from severe losses. We can therefore say with deliberation that our few losses no less than our many victories denote a bright future for our cause. The great work of education and emancipation can not be halted even for an instant by our enemies, be those enemies conquering or conquered. For the more firmly the reactionary element combines against us, the more light they let into the general intelligence. Germany must be what Saxony has become."

And in another editorial the great Socialist organ asserts:

"A clarifying storm, mighty and all-powerful, has burst through German reaction. Every betrayal of the people by the ruling classes during the past five years has received a thundering answer. The German Social Democracy has become a granite boulder upon which the forces of popular degradation and backwardness beat in vain. German Socialism is henceforth a stubborn fact with which every policy must henceforth reckon under penalty of defeat."

Another official organ of the Social-Democrats, the *Neue Zeit* (Stuttgart), says:

"In the new Reichstag the Social-Democratic party will be represented with a strength not so very inferior to that of the Center. Count von Caprivi said ten years ago that the Government would bring in no bill without a view to its effect upon the Social-Democratic party. But Count von Bülow will be unable to bring in any bill without first finding out how it will be received by the Social-Democracy. To the rude assertion of the Prussian aristocratic party that the Social-Democracy could only be an object of legislation, the Socialists have given the strongest answer by becoming a subject of legislation to which the strongest Government can not be indifferent."

The Liberal *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) thinks that the Conservatives have suffered as much as any one by the Socialist triumph, and it sees in the returns evidence that the vote of the country was not so much in favor of Socialism as against the high tariff. The *Berliner Tageblatt*, which leans somewhat to the radical cause, lays the blame upon the tariff. "Nor have the radicals, we regret to say, done all that was called for in this arduous campaign. There was much incompetence, much pettiness in the way the radicals carried on their agitation." "The headstrong fashion in which the leader of the radical popular party acted did much to bring about the defeat of Liberalism in Berlin." The *Freisinnige Zeitung* (Berlin), organ of the radical leader Eugene Richter, says the great swing to the Socialists prevented the radicals from electing many of their candidates, especially in the rural districts. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* (Berlin), which has intimate official relations, says: "Had our repeated warnings been heeded, the Social-Democrats would not have been in a position to make great gains out of the divisions among the liberal groups." The organ of the Center, the *Germania* (Berlin), asserted just before the election: "Is there reason to anticipate material changes in the political groups in the new Reichstag? We believe that such a thing is not to be looked for. Even an increase in the strength of the Social-Democratic party resulting from an appreciable addition to the number of its elected members seems to us out of the question." When the returns were in, the clerical organ said: "We have lost three seats." However, it professes to be satisfied with the result, because the Center had increased its vote and gained seats which had hitherto been supposed definitely anti-clerical. The *Reichsbote* (Berlin) looks for the retirement of the imperial Chancellor, and it complains of the secret-ballot law which it thinks played into the hands of the Socialists. The *Berliner Neueste Nachrichten* warns the Socialists that their victory is merely an argument in favor of restriction of the suffrage, and adds:

"Saxony offers an example which should make the 'comrades' think. When they had gained fifteen seats in the Saxon diet they demanded that the suffrage of that kingdom should be made even more democratic. The majority in the diet acted upon the suggestion in a manner contrary to the one desired. The Saxon suffrage law was modified along the lines of the Prussian suffrage law, so that at the ensuing election the Social-Democrats were swept out of the chamber."

These ideas are very palatable to the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, which hopes the result of the elections will "open the eyes of the Government" and cause it to "at once dissolve the new Reichstag and take the step which is not to be avoided in case it hopes to best the Social-Democracy." This step, it adds, is the enactment of a law limiting the right to vote.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

A MENACE TO FRANCE.—"If protectionist views regain in England the ground they lost fifty years ago," writes M. Victor Bérard in the *Revue de Paris*, "British life will not be alone involved. Our own will be at stake as well—the existence, or at any rate the prosperity, of our agricultural population."

GERMANY.—"The policy and power of Germany are, relatively speaking, much more limited than is commonly supposed," says "A Retired Politician" in *The National Review* (London). "Were the Germans themselves not more or less conscious of this fact, they would hardly have been driven to the displeasingly tortuous expedients, which have been of late years so manifestly resorted to, for striving to create animosity and foster antagonism between the other great Powers. The results of German megalomania have not been, so far, encouraging to its sponsors. Few will doubt that, at this moment, Germany is, in the political sense, universally disliked and universally mistrusted; and I think dispassionate and adequate reflection will convince most persons that Germany is not strong enough to be able to ignore so widespread a sentiment of suspicion and antipathy."

STATE'S RIGHTS IN AUSTRALIA.—"It was not to be expected that the path of the young Australian Commonwealth would be from the outset wholly free from difficulties and impediments," says the London *Times*. "Recollecting the many troubles which embarrassed and imperiled the American federal Constitution in its infancy and the working of the Canadian Dominion act for a time, it is matter for surprise as well as congratulation that so far few serious difficulties have confronted the ministry of the Commonwealth. There has been much talk of "state rights." The various state ministries watch narrowly the development of the powers of the Commonwealth, and they have lately met to confer on the protection and safeguarding of their interests. . . . They will make, it is to be hoped, their opinions on constitutional points subservient to practical politics, and will remember that the Commonwealth Government must be carried on."

AMBITION AND FRANCE.—"Did the France of twenty years ago wish to provoke war?" asks M. Messimy, the noted deputy, writing in the Paris *Revue*. "No, certainly; yet while she increased her army in regular and progressive fashion she formed in a more or less precise way a secret determination that if any event rendered war inevitable it would give her the opportunity of taking a brilliant and necessary revenge for her defeats. The France of 1903 does not think like this. The manhood age has come, and all young Frenchmen see that the preceding generation has lured them to error by a process of self-deception. French youth to-day is proud to affirm that it has some consciousness of a mission. It will never forget. It recalls the days of sorrow and of distress for our native land even more vividly than it remembers the days of joy and glory. Passionately loving liberty, the youth of France is ready to rise of one accord to defend the rights and the soil of its native land against any prince criminal enough to let loose a tempest of blood in Europe."

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Leaderless, and lost;
To sure defeat,
To certain misery;
From youth to age
Forever overburdened
And condemned
To ultimate defeat.
March on!
Ye silent heroes
Sharing each day
The record of the great;
Half-hearted, wounded,
Suffering, blind,
Strong, and defiant
Underneath the load
That crushes you,—
March on!

—In July *McClure's Magazine.*

The Menace of the Tower.

A Word for Independence Day.

By EDWIN MARKHAM.

In storied Venice, down whose rippling streets
The stars go hurrying, and the white moon beats,
Stood the great Bell Tower, fronting seas and skies—
Fronting the ages, drawing all men's eyes;
Rooted like Teneriffe, aloft and proud,
Taunting the lightning, tearing the flying cloud.

It marked the hours for Venice: all men said
Time can not reach to bow that lofty head:
Time, that shall touch all else with ruin, must
Forbear to make this shaft confess its dust;
Yet all the while, in secret, without sound,
The fat worms gnawed the timbers underground.

The twisting worm, whose epoch is an hour,
Caverned its way into the mighty tower;
And suddenly it shook, it swayed, it broke,
And fell in darkening thunder at one stroke.
The strong shaft, with an angel on the crown,
Fell ruining; a thousand years went down!

And so I fear, my country, not the hand
That shall hurl night and whirlwind on the land:
I fear not Titan traitors who shall rise
To stride like Brocken shadows on our skies—
Not giants who shall come to overthrow
And send on Earth an Iliad of wo.

I fear the vermin that shall undermine
Senate and citadel and school and shrine—
The Worm of Greed, the fatted Worm of Ease,
And all the crawling progeny of these—
The vermin that shall honeycomb the towers
And walls of state in unsuspecting hours.

WESTERLEIGH, STATEN ISLAND.
July 4, 1903. —In *The Independent.*

De Juventute Clamavi.

By LOUISE BETTS EDWARDS.

There is no end to my longing;
An ocean sings in my shell;
My heart has room for the thronging
Ambitions of Heaven and Hell.
I am fey with the fierce sweet savor
Of life on my ravished tongue;

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Make way, ye who whimper and waver:
I am young, young, young!

My sky-line widens, widens:
I am coming: O wait, my world!
I will wave, ye shall follow, the guidons
Faint hands in defeat have furled.
I pause but to fondle and finger
The gifts that the gods have flung;
In their garden of lilies I linger—
I am young, harsh hearts! young!

There is no love like my loving;
New-bathed in the fount of truth,
Heart baring and hand ungloving,
In the passionate pledge of youth,
I move in the dreamlight splendor
Of a soul to ecstasy stung—
An ardor, a wild surrender
None know but the young, the young!

. . . . . .

The pain of my heart escapes me
In a bitter exceeding cry;
I writhe in the hand that shapes me:
Stop, stop, all ye that pass by!
What sorrow is like the sorrow
From my fresh heart's richness wrung?
Ye deceive me with no to-morrow—
I am young, ah misery, young!

Ye pallid and wise and wizen,
Whose day and whose life is done,
I shall sit by your side in my season,
And knit in the wintry sun.
I doubted it once in my boldness,
Ah, pity of God! for, see—
Tho I shall grow old with your oldness,
None ever was young like me!

—In July *Harper's Magazine.*

The Youngest.

By ELIZABETH FOOTE.

Little rider where the trails are steep,
Little gazer from the hills above,
Little wanderer where the woods are deep
Over the roads I love.

Little dreamer on the gusty knoll,
Little listener where the dark trees blow,
Pines with voices like a human soul—
Those are the woods I know.

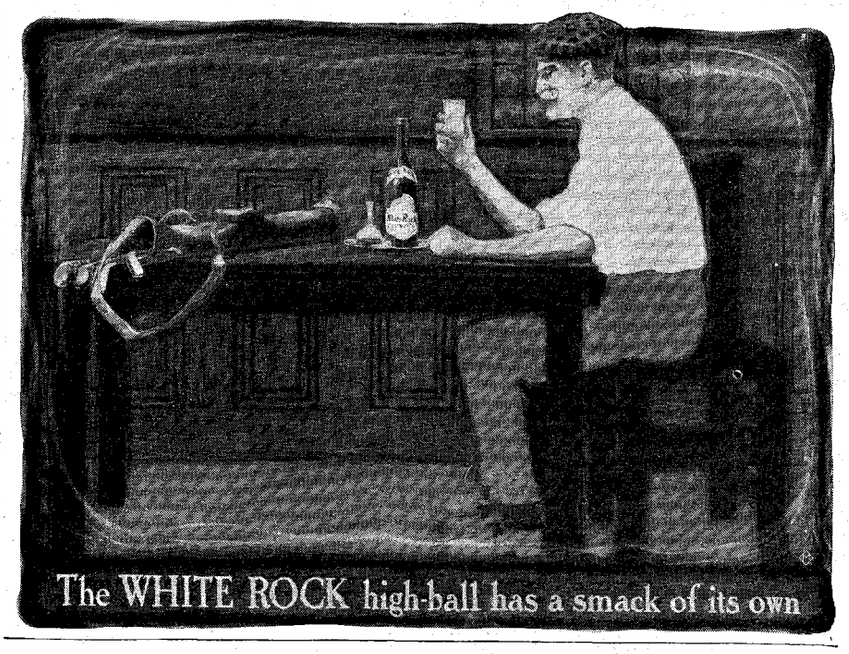
Little reader in the firelight,
Little sleeper at a lonely mine,
Little one! I long for thee to-night
And for my home, and thine.

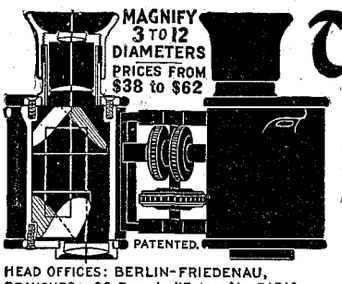
—In July *Atlantic Monthly.*

PERSONALS.

Wagner as a Humorist.—Richard Wagner was not known as a practical joker, but *Collier's Weekly* recalls how the great composer once played an amusing trick on a newspaper and the public as well:

It was in the fifties. Wagner, then still climbing the ladder of fame, was conducting the Philharmonic concerts in the British metropolis for a season. Being, as he remained to the end, a very ardent admirer of Beethoven, and, in fact, knowing that master's nine symphonies by heart, he selected several of them for performance in the said series of concerts. The first time, then, that Wagner conducted a Beethoven symphony in London the public received the rendition kindly enough, but the next morning a certain newspaper with a very large circulation came out with a rather severe criticism. The author of "Lohengrin" was in cold print but in unreserved terms scolded for directing a symphony by the immortal Beethoven without the score in front of him. Such a proceeding, to which London was unaccustomed, was sheer presumption, so ran the criticism. And after further uncomplimentary remarks, the great and influential journal advised young Herr Wagner to use a score when he conducted a Beethoven symphony again. Well, soon Herr Wagner did, this time with a book of music open before him on his desk. He was seen to turn over the leaves with a certain amount of





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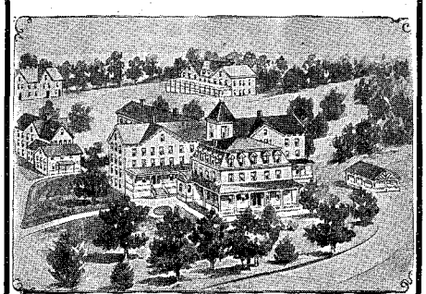

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regularity, too. His reward came, the next day, in the form of a commendatory article in the aforesaid newspaper, which praised him for a very much better interpretation of Beethoven than his last, due, of course, to the suggested use of the score. Whereupon *Wag*-ner (we think our pun is justified in this particular instance) announced the fact that the score in front of him the previous evening was that of Rossini's opera, "The Barber of Seville"—turned upside down.

President Roosevelt's Song. — Henry E. Warner, in the current *Lippincott's Magazine*, repeats the following incident, which occurred during the President's campaigning tour in 1900:

A party from Denver met the special at Wyoming to escort it through Colorado on a four-days' trip. Colonel Roosevelt had just returned, full of vigor and life, from an exciting ride with his Rough Riders. As soon as he entered the car he leaped joyfully half a dozen times, touching the ceiling at every jump, and singing at the top of his voice:

"Oh, the Irish and the Dutch,
Why, they don't amount to much,
But *hooray*
For the Scandahoovian!"

"Let me publish that, Colonel," requested a press representative.

"Don't you do it!" promptly commanded Colonel Roosevelt. "It's only a joke, and, besides, I'm Dutch myself."

He Had Read It Five Times.—Will N. Harben was on a train going out of New York recently, says the Minneapolis *Tribune*, when a newsboy approached him with an armful of books. He promptly offered Mr. Harben a copy of his own novel, "The Substitute."

"It's by the author of 'Abner Daniel,'" explained the boy. "Have a copy?"

"I've read it," replied the author, shaking his head.

"Oh, you have!" exclaimed the boy, as a couple of passengers leaned forward to listen. "How did you like it?"

"Pretty well," said Mr. Harben. Then, thinking of the tedious hours spent in revisions of the manuscript and proofreading, he added, impressively, "I have read it five times."

"Five times!" exclaimed the boy, and the two passengers promptly purchased copies, as the enterprising bookseller moved on through the car, saying: "'The Substitute'—new book, just out; one man read it five times. Only a few copies left!"

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Seems Probable.—"Professor, don't you think many of the so-called inanimate things can feel pain?"

"There is nothing surer in the world. Have you never observed how a piano wails and groans when the average performer strikes it?"—Chicago *Tribune*.

Something Amusing. — "You mustn't cough so much, Willie," his mother said.

"I can't help it, mamma," replied the little boy with the long golden curls. "Something amuses me in my throat."—Chicago *Tribune*.

An Apt Description.—"Why do they call the camel the 'ship of the desert?'"

"Never could understand it myself until I rode on one of 'em," said the young man who had just been abroad. "Never was so seasick in my life."—The Washington *Star*.

Pretty Obnoxious.—Mr. George Meredith, the eminent novelist, is as alert and witty in his casual talk as he is in his fiction. Not long ago, in conversation with a friend, Mr. Meredith was asked his opinion of a certain obnoxious person who had lately settled in the neighborhood. "He seems to me," replied the author of "Diana of the

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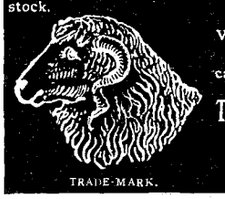

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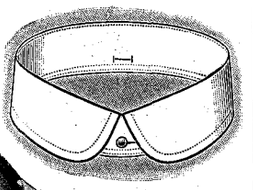

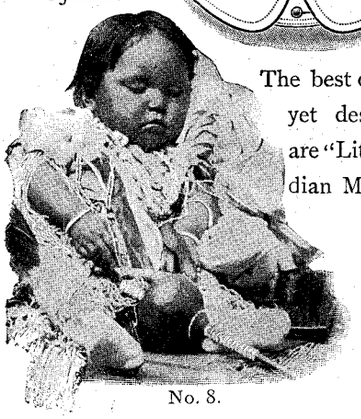

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Crossways," "to be one of the least of God's mercies"—*Harper's Weekly.*

Just Like Her Complexion.—MISS VANE: "He was pleased to say I had a complexion like strawberries. Of course, he meant to be complimentary, but——"

MISS MEANEY: "I don't know. Perhaps he was referring to the fact that strawberries come in a box, too."—Philadelphia *Press.*

Another Think.—HE: "Think twice, love, before you refuse me."

SHE: "Why should I think twice?"

HE: "Because, my dear, a woman never thinks twice the same."—London *Judy.*

His Excuse.—"You can't go inside," said the door-keeper of the village theater, wherein a certain "Uncle Tom's Cabin" aggregation were holding forth. "You are drunk."

"Zrunk?" echoed the applicant for admission, who has lavishly and luridly lighted up inside. "Coursh I'm—hic-zrunk! Why—goodgosh'l-mighty!—do you s'pose I'd—hic—wanto see your darned old show if I wasn't—hic—zrunk?"—*Smart Set.*

Undecided.—Harold, who is the little son of a minister, was talking with his mother regarding his future career, and after some little reflection he said: "Well, mamma, I'm going to be either a minister or a Christian when I grow up."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

A Universal Panacea.—In an Irish town the lads of a school acquired the habit of smoking, and resorted to the most ingenious methods to conceal it from the master. In this they were successful until one evening, when the master caught them puffing most vigorously.

"How now?" shouted he to one of the culprits. "How dare you be smoking?"

"Sir," said the boy, "I am subject to headaches, and a pipe takes off the pain."

"And you? And you? And you?" inquired the pedagog, questioning every boy in his turn.

One had a "raging tooth"; another "colic"; the third a "cough"; in short, they all had something for which the weed was an unfailing remedy.

"Now, sir," bellowed the master to the last boy, "pray, what disorder do you smoke for?"

Alas! all excuses were exhausted; but the interrogated urchin, putting down his pipe and looking up into his master's face, said in a whining, hypocritical tone:

"I smoke for corns, sir!"—London *Tit-Bits.*

Coming Events.

July 27-31.—Convention of the Commercial Law League of America, at Mackinac Island, Mich.

August 1-5.—Convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, at Atlantic City, N. J.

August 3-6.—Convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association, at Mackinac Island, Mich.

August 4-7.—Convention of the National Postmasters' Association, at Boston, Mass.

Convention of Photographers' Association of America, at Indianapolis, Ind.

August 10.—Convention of the United Garment-Workers of America, at Indianapolis, Ind.

Current Events.

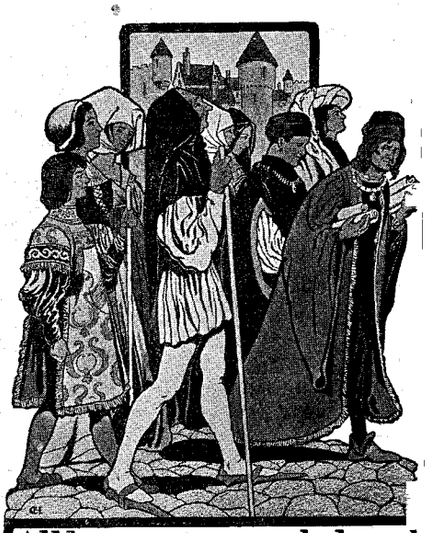
Foreign.

POPE LEO'S ILLNESS.

July 6.—The Pope still lives, tho rapidly sinking.

July 7.—The Pope survives an operation, in which over twenty-eight ounces of liquid matter is drawn from his pleura; he rallies after the operation, and a bare chance of his recovery is entertained by his physicians.

July 9.—After a day of hopeful signs, a decided turn for the worst occurs in the case of Pope Leo; a third doctor is called in and an examination made.



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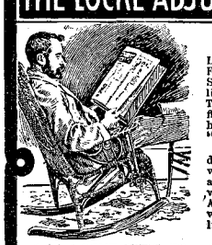

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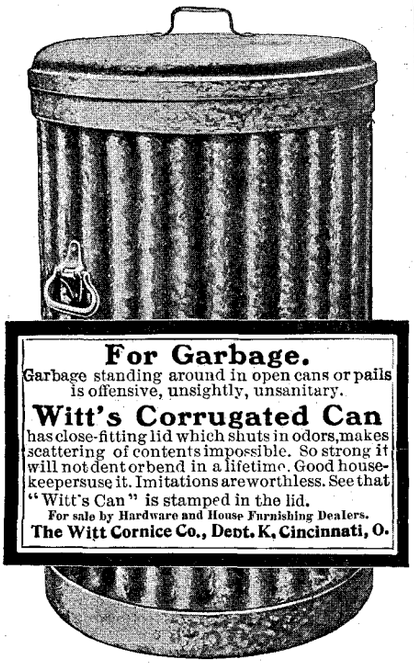

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July 10.—A second operation is performed on the Pope, and his condition is practically unchanged.

July 12.—A marked improvement occurs in the Pope's condition; the Pontiff rises and dresses himself, and participates in the celebration of mass.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

July 6.—President Loubet arrives in London, where he is met and cordially greeted by King Edward and high British officials.

Emperor William sails for Norway on the imperial yacht Hohenzollern.

July 7.—The United States European squadron arrives at Portsmouth and is welcomed by the British fleet.

The texts of the treaties with Cuba concerning the coaling stations and the Isle of Pines are made public.

July 8.—President Loubet, Admiral Cotton, and officers of the United States European squadron are guests at a state ball at Buckingham Palace.

It is reported that Venezuelan Government forces seized three American steamships, near Apure, and that the revolutionists seized two other American vessels at Ciudad Bolivar.

A scene of disorder occurs in the Greek Chamber of Deputies over the resignation of the Cabinet, in which some of the members come to blows.

July 9.—The officers of the American squadron are entertained at luncheon by the British Pilgrim Club in London; speeches are made by Lord Charles Beresford and Admiral Cotton.

President Loubet returns to France.

July 10.—The Russian Ambassador in London refuses to forward to the Czar a petition of English Roman Catholics against the treatment of negroes in the United States.

King Victor Emmanuel's visit to Paris is postponed until September on account of the Pope's illness.

Officers of the United States squadron are entertained at luncheon by the Lord Mayor of London.

July 11.—Two hundred Bulgarians are surrounded by a Turkish force of 1,200 near Amatovo.

Protests of the United States and other nations move Russia vigorously to prosecute participants in the massacre of Jews at Kishineff.

July 12.—William Ernest Henley, poet and essayist, dies at London.

Domestic.

POST-OFFICE SCANDALS.

July 9.—Postmaster-General Payne resumes his duties after his stay in the Catskill Mountains, N. Y.

July 11.—Postmaster-General Payne announces that the end of the postal inquiry is in sight; it is believed that several more high officials of the department will be removed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

July 6.—The British and American counter cases in the Alaskan boundary question are exchanged.

Baron von Sternberg receives formal notice from Berlin of his promotion to the rank of Ambassador.

The convention of the National Educational Association opens in Boston.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, leaves Washington on his way to St. Petersburg.

July 7.—The quarterly report of the United States Steel Corporation shows a decrease of $1,162,530 in the net earnings.

July 8.—Secretary Hay returns to Washington after a conference with President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay; it is said that the President and the Secretary are in complete accord as to the Kishineff, Manchuria, and other foreign questions.

The Southern Negro Congress meets in Memphis, Tenn.

Harvest laborers in Kansas sell their services at auction, so great is the demand for labor there.

July 9.—The gunboat *Bancroft* is sent to the Orinoco River to release the American vessels seized by Venezuelans.

Cardinal Gibbons sails for Europe on the advice of Cardinal Rampolla that the condition of the Pope is critical.

The Christian Endeavor Convention meets in Denver and the Assembly of the Jewish Chautauqua Society opens at Atlantic City.

July 10.—The National Educational Association closes its convention in Boston.

Bids for a new Philippine loan of $3,000,000 are

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invited by the Bureau of Insular Affairs in Washington.

July 11.—President Roosevelt sends a message of thanks to King Edward for the courtesies shown to the United States naval officers in England.

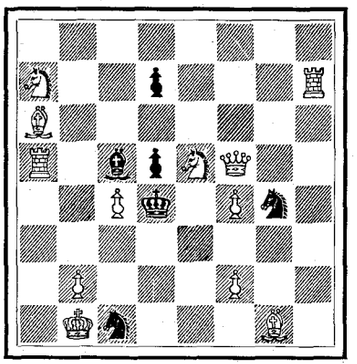
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 845.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by WALTER PULITZER.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

8; S 2 p 3 R; b 7; R 1 b p S Q 2; 2 P k 1 P s 1; 8; 1 P 3 P 2; 1 K s 3 B 1.

White mates in two moves.

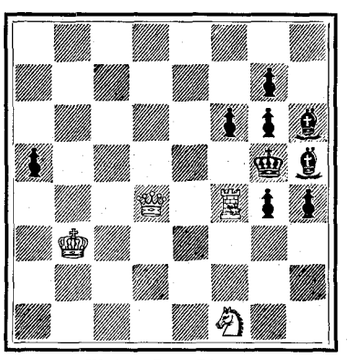
Mr. Pulitzer informs us that this is the first problem he has composed for more than two years.

Problem 846.

By P. G. L. F.

From *Knowledge*.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Four Pieces.

8; 6 p 1; 5 p p b; p 5 k b; s Q 1 R p p; 1 K 6; 8; 5 S 2.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 837. (White King on Q R 5.)

Key-move: R—B 7.

No. 838.

1. Q—R 7 / K x Kt
   2. Kt x P ch / K x P
      3. Q—B 5, mate
   2. ..... / K—B 5
      3. Q—K B 7, mate!
1. ..... / K—B 4
   2. Q—Q B 7, ch / K x B
      3. Q—B 6, mate
   2. ..... / K—Q 5
      3. Kt(K5) x P, mate
1. ..... / R—Q B 8
   2. Kt—Q 3 ch / K x Kt
      3. Q x P, mate!
1. ..... / R x Kt
   2. Q—B 5 / Kt—B 4 dis. ch
      3. Kt—Q3, mate!!
   2. ..... / K—Q 5
      3. Kt—B 6, mate

Other variations depend on those given.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; A. Knight, Tyler, Tex.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; H. A. Seller, Denver; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.

837: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; Dr. J. L. Cardozo, Brooklyn; Z. G., Detroit; M. Almy, Chicago; "Mack," Parsons, Kan.

Comments (837): "Fine setting"—M. M.; "Smart and pleasing"—G. D.; "Very clever"—F. S. F.; "Perfect"—A. K.; "Beautiful"—J. G. L.

838: "Good, and not too easy"—M. M.; "Clumsy, but quite difficult"—G. D.; "Fine work, little inferior to 836"—F. S. F.; "Great, very difficult"—A. K.; "One of the most tantalizing teasers I ever tackled"—J. G. L.; "Not so artistic, but quite as difficult as 836"—J. H. S.

ERRATUM.

Problem 840 is identical with the diagram in *The B. C. M.*, and we took it for granted that it was correct. We discovered, after it was published, that it was wrong, but did not get the correct version till this week. The black P on Kt 7 should be on R 6, and a black B should be on K Kt sq.

From the Vienna Tourney.

MARCO'S MEMORY.

Allgaier Gambit.

MARCO. *White.*	SCHLECHTER. *Black.*	MARCO. *White.*	SCHLECHTER. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	17 Q x P	Kt—K B 3
2 P—K B 4	P x P	18 P x Kt ch	K—B sq
3 Kt—K B 3	P—K Kt 4	19 B—K 3	B—Q 3
4 P—K R 4	P—Kt 5	20 Kt—B 5	B—R 7 ch!
5 Kt—Kt 5	P—K R 3	21 K—B sq	Q x B P
6 Kt x P	K x Kt	22 P—K Kt 4	B x Kt
7 B—B 4 ch	P—Q 4	23 P x B	Kt—B 3
8 B x P ch	K—Kt 2	24 Q—R 5	R—K sq
9 P—Q 4	Q—B 3	25 R—K sq	R—K 2
10 P—K 5	Q—Kt 3	26 B—B 2	R x R ch
11 P—R 5	Q—B 4	27 K x R	B—B 5
12 Kt—B 3	B—Kt 5	28 B—K 6	K R—R 2
13 Castles	P—B 6	29 P—B 3	R—Kt 2
14 Kt—K 4	Q x R P	30 P—Q 5	Q—K 4 ch
15 Kt—Kt 3	Q—R 5	31 K—Q sq	Q—K 5
16 R x P	P x R	32 Resigns.	

Notes from The Mercury, Leeds, Eng.

We have discovered that the above partie has the following entertaining incident attached to it: Herr Marco played his game from memory, move by move, up to the twentieth. Herr Schlechter, quite unconsciously, replied according to the published game, but made a different twentieth move. This game had been played nearly thirty years previously in Russia and was published in the "Kleines Lehrbuch." Marco's memory being exceedingly good, he simply trusted to the result of the published game, and played confidently 20 Kt—B 5, expecting his opponent to reply 20.., Q x B P, as in the published partie, when White wins by 21 R—K B sq, in good style. Schlechter, not knowing this, played according to his usual judgment, and surprised Marco by making a deviation at this point; and, as seen in the above game, he inflicted defeat on the good-memory player. Now, as 20 Kt—B 5 loses, it should be interesting to the student to try to find a stronger move. Suppose 20 B—K B 4; then, as suggested by Mr. Hoffer: 20.., Kt—B 3; 21 Q—K 4, Q—Kt 5; 22 P—B 3, B—Q 2; 23 B x Kt, R—K sq and wins. But, suppose 22 R—K B sq, instead of 22 P—B 3, White apparently wins in every variation. Hence, Marco lost by having too good a memory; his twentieth move should have been B—K B 4!

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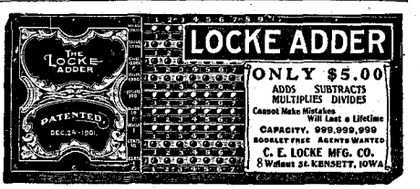

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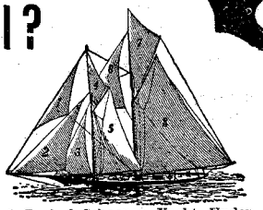

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Do You Know These Sailing and Racing Terms?

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Do You Know the Meaning of These Parts of a Yacht?

Bow, Jaw, Stern, Starboard, Step, Stops, Fin, Binnacle, Halyards, Amidships, Beam, Spreader, Sheer, Helm, Sheets, Boom, Mast, Blocks, Bowsprit, Scuppers, Forefoot, Shrouds, Keel, Bilge, Hatch, Stays, Rudder, Runners, Counter, Port, Gaff, Martingale, Free-Board, Dead-Rise

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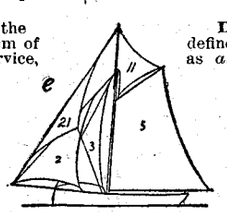

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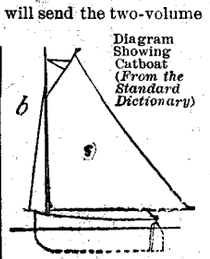

Diagram Showing Catboat (*From the Standard Dictionary*)

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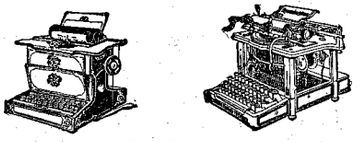

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